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PRICE TWOPENCE.

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

THE commonest remark just at present is, that politics are in a state of stagnation, and Europe at a stand-still. A despondent person might point to a great many circumstances indicating that the prospects of the world were very bad. In the first place, look at the de pots; they triumph everywhere, from East to West. Bomba is in all feather, France is silent, Spain is quietly dressing her wounds and staunching her blood; everywhere there is force and spiritless We are in one of those silences, "for the space of half an which have such an impressive effect in the "Revelations." Mankind do not believe in themselves so vividly as they did half a century since. They give their greatest zeal, not to politics, but to making money. However, there is a great deal that is satisfactory in some of the symptoms which we do see, even in countries where the period shows itself at its worst; and one of the best of these is the regard of the best French writers now for the principles of connalism. Twice this year-first from De Montalembert, now from De Tocqueville-we have seen the "example of England" (as Lord John loves to say) held up to foreigners as an inspiring spectac e. It contrasts curiously with our own depreciation of ourselves. Whatever our faults, we still retain a liberty which no other country can boast; and at the time we fancy ourselves disgraced, we are told that we are envied. It is worth while to inquire what our advantage and how we ought to use it.

As for the present despotic re-action, we make but little account of it. Revolution can never be a permanent state of things; it acts the an intermittent fever, and during the intervals you wonder at the patient's calm. But then the calm cannot last; by natural laws the movement must recommence, and will continue till its business is done finally. The Spanish Bourbons will go—Bomba will go—the French system will change when men have had a breathing-time

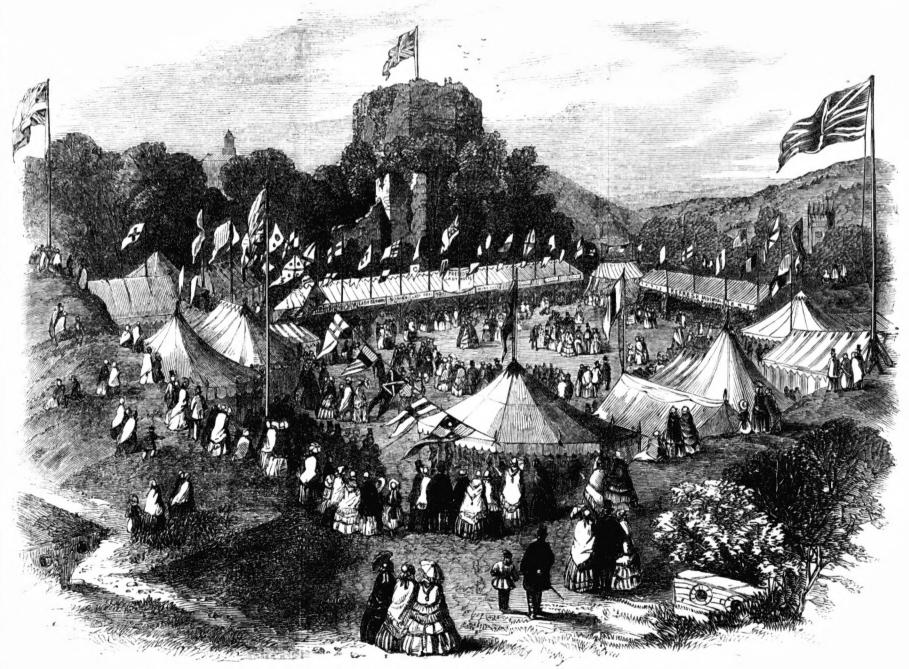
of "order." Nobedy need despond in the matter, for Europe must ultimately attain real popular monarchies, with such freedom as its moral condition entitles it to. This we look on as certain; and the temporary triumph of one or the other wicked old man or woman affects us no more than any other odd phenomenon. A despot is a "man in possession," by whom Providence punishes nations of which the affairs are out of order. He is a kind of policeman; not like the old "king," who was the foremost man of the nation himself, and who did for the nation only what, had it been wise and strong enough, it would have done without him. If he suppresses thought and speech, it is only a part of his bad trade, to be abolished when better times come.

Now, how bave we in England escaped the bad doom which has fallen on the nations to which we are alluding ? - for they, be it noticed, had all, at one time, the germ of the institutions now considered the bulworks of freedom. There are a hundred reasonsthe chief, perhaps, that we have maintained our local powers. In France, for instance, there are no such things. There is a people, all, pretty well, on a humble level; there are placemen; and there is the central power at Paris-which at present is that of Napoleon. But there are no centres of action from which a tyrant can be resisted, when there is a tyrant in the capital. Nobody is great enough or rich enough to begin it. But when Charles the First was feared as a tyrant, there were plenty of nuclei-trading towns or dissatisfied landholders-for getting up an opposition; and there are still, though weaker and chauged, the same powers. No Ministry, with the Civil Service at its back, could attempt anything agoinst our freedom more than against the moon. Indeed, we sometimes have to say a word in favour of "centralisation," when the national jealousy of it goes too far, and hinders changes that have been proved to be necessary. By a kind of instinct the English feel that their

local powers are great safeguards of their liberty; and one is indulgent to the opposite extreme, with its slow legislation, embarassed executive, and what not. If we are to be free, we must recognise the necessity of allowing local powers, and even local prejudices, their fair play. How completely "English," to see Windham glorifying Norfolk, and the Harrow and Eton men picking out their fellows from the heroes of the war!

De Tocqueville (in the new book above alluded to) lays great stress on the non-political character of the French noblesse. Pushed out of power by the monarchy, they had nothing left but odious privileges and gradual decay, terminated at last by the Revolution. Eugland, the nobility early lost its continental character, and it has never been isolated from the masses in the same kind of way. This is a circumstance which has produced some ludierous anomalies, but which has been eminently beneficial both to the order and the country. The good side of the institution is its constitutional character, its bad side the tendency to oligarchy-joint effect of a weakened Crown and a universal regard for title and money. Yet there is no alternative between the institution and despotism, as the experience of the Continent shows. Where there is a general levelling, despotism alone raises its head—a despotism seated at a capital, and acting through clerks and soldiers. You must either have a government like this, or you must have your government spontaneously carried on by the natural powers of the country, in a less accurate, but in a more national, manner.

Attempts have been made to set up forms of government like our own in various parts of the world; but these are failures, because ours has grown out of our life spontaneously, and nothing similar could spring out of different conditions. As well plant a broomstick and expect it to grow, as create a House of Peers or Commons, and fancy you can get the same results from it as the peculiar cha-



BAZAAR IN THE GROUNDS OF CARISBROOKE CASTLE .- (SKETCHED FROM THE S.E. BASTION BY P. BRANNON-)

racter of England gives to hers. A respectable parody is all that is produced; and after a while it is blown up by a revolution.

When English propagandism in favour of liberty is recommended, people forget that we cannot confor the conditions under which it exists. A strong man cannot give a sick one his brain or his stomach. Our Parliament, for instance, has a direct connection with property, and represents the distribution of it as effectually as any thing else. It is a debating body too; but when you have got together a debating body (which is easy enough), you have not necessarily got a Parliament, in the English sense. After the '48 the attempt was made in several countries, and debating societies were forthcoming fast enough. Every country has its talkers; and the Greeks, after losing every other quality, remained superior in this to other peoples. To use a quaint figure, such an assembly is like one of Vaucanson's automaton ducks, which in shape, colour, motion, and quack, was duck all over, but had the slight disadvantage of being wooden. But supposing all the elements of representation ready, it would still require time and practice for such free institutions to learn their work. And this is just what countries find it so hard to get. The people lose their faith in the makers of the revolution before there is time to achieve this. Trade is imperative, and must have the protection of credit and weeks. tions to learn their work. And this is just what countries and it so hard to get. The people lose their faith in the makers of the revolution before there is time to achieve this. Trade is imperative, and must have the protection of credit and peace. The excitement subsides: soon what is called "order" returns again, in the old or a somewhat modified shape. But the blame of the failure is not to be thrown on English example, for we carned our librity and paid the shot for it in a long series of ages. It is the most mixed system the world ever saw; for many a noble family that started in provincial trade has grown up to the highest rank, bringing in a fresh stock of influences with it. All classes have something in common. Sometimes a Norman peer is a farmer, who regularly gets a prize for shorttimes a Norman peer is a farmer, who regularly gets a prize for short-horns: while a sprightly young drysalter keeps a race-horse, and talks of the canaille.

So peculiar, in fact, are our institutions, that we find a De Tocque-ville pointing out things as wonderfully significant.

So pechalar, in lace, are our institutions, that we find a De Tocque-ville pointing out things as wonderfully significant, which to an Englishman seem everyday and commonplace. And this kind of fact should make us careful how and in what way we meddle in Con-tinental affairs. We can give even very little advice to foreign na-tions, which, from their ignorance of our point of view, they can tipental affairs. tions, which, from their ignorance of our point of view, they can moderstand; and as little practical assistance, which would be just, when we consider the energy demanded from us at home by the need of weial reforms. To compel Russia to observe the treaty in every detail—to oppose any Power disturbing the map of Europe by invasions—to keep up a fleet sufficient for the honour of our flag, and an army sufficient for the protection of our coast—we take to be (in a general way) our whole duty in toreign politics. If it be objected that this is deficient in largeness of view, and in sympaths be (in a general way) our whole duty in toreign politics. If it be objected that this is deficient in largeness of view, and in sympathy for the future of mankind, we answer, firstly, that there are certain bounds of circumstance and prudence which we are not justified in overstepping; and, secondly, that we shall best benefit the world, in the long run, by improving ourselves. There are signs now of a greater interest in social reforms than there has been lately in this country, and we are disposed to welcome the symptom hear ily.

EAZAAR AT CARISBROOKE

The church of St. Thomas, at Newport, having fallen into decay, it became necessary to rebuild it. This meessiy beings settled, and the curtain fairly litted from the scheme, another necessity presented itself—need of funds. Now though in these days the spirit which raised the great old eathedrals is exinet, there is a very good disposition toward church building abrand; but whether the edifice of St. Thomas and the people of Newport, including the stranger within its gates, make an exceptional case, or whether it was thought well (or well thought) to combine business with pleasure and duty with a pre-nic, we need not trouble ourselves to decide: enough that as funds had to be raised, it was resolved to raise them by means of a funcy fair.

There is so much of "fancy" piety in these days, of fancy preachers, fancy charleses, fancy altar coverings, fancy leterias, surplices, choristry, and grundraions, that the bazaar does seem to be a very fit medium for religious charly; though we should doubt the record of any such means as applied to the rearing of the abbeys bequeathed to us from the barbarous old times. Therefore, we do not quarred with it in the least. Besides, we suppose the money is the thing after all; and when we hear that the proceeds of one day alone amounted to some £600, what heart can cavil? What soul reflect that the guineas were sacrificed upon the altar of Mrs. Grundy, and for the sake of appearances," as often as to a sense of duty and for the sake of heaven? No more of that, then.

It was in the titing-ground of Caristrooke Castle that the bazaar was held; and whatever comparisons may be drawn between the knights who craviballe figured there in mail, and the cavaliers who, on the auspicious day of the fair, "sood stiff in stour" and all-round collars,—we are conviced that no more charming a gathering of proud, fair women ever looked upon the titing-ground than lounged there on Wednesday week. Whether they bought or sold—whether they preside over the pensive coffee or t

At Cronstadt the doors and windows of the houses are made of iren; they were made so to resist the shot from the gans of the English and French fleets. This was the case also in many of the houses in St. Petersburg, thirty miles the Allies.

foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

THE irregularities of Russia in carrying out her part of the Treaty of tris have hitherto attracted in France little of the public attention or waspaper notice, but we fear that the Government begins to occupy

it eff concerning them.

On Friday week the Empress received at the Chateau of St. Cloud Marshai Duke Pelissier, who was presented to her Majesty by the Minister of War. A grand dinner was given by the Minister of War on the occasion of Marshal Duke Pelissier's return. All the general officers of the army of Paris and the high functionaries of the war administration were present at this banquet. The conqueror of Sebastopol related some anecdotes connected with his glorious campaign, and told them well. He often alluded to the fact of his having been provisionally a governor-general of Algeria, and thereby gave rise to the conjecture that the African colony will soon see him again. ng them, week the Empress received at the Chateau of St.

Il soon see him again.
General Falcon, the late commandant of the patriotic forces at Sarago General Falcon, the late commandant of the particule forces at Saragossa, has arrived at Pau, but it is announced that Tours has been designated by the French government for the place of his residence.

M. Turgot, the French Ambassador at the Court of Spain, has obtained leave of absence from his post.

The Emperor has returned to Paris.

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SPAIN.

It appears to be the intention of the government of Madrid (says the "Independance Belge") to furnish foreign cabinets with explanations in extenso respecting recent events in Spain. At all events a Memorandum, drawn up for this purpose, was presented the other day to the President of the Germanic Diet, by the resident Spanish Minister at Frankfort, the Marquis of Estrade. There is every ground for believing that his communication is not an isolated one, and that it has similarly been made to all the remaining courts of Europe.

It is asserted that dissensions have already occurred between O'Donnell and Ros de Olano, who, up to this time, has been the new Dictator's right

arm.

The terms on which Saragossa had surrendered were not known, but the "Epoca" says that General Dulce had given passports for France to all who asked for them. The troops which took part in the insurrection of Saragossa were to be sent into the Basque provinces and Navarre, in order to be re-organised. General Dulce being in ill heath did not intend to retain to retain the command of Saragossa long, but it was not known who would be his successor.

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The "Espana" implicitly contradicts the rumour of the dissolution of the Cortes, since it announces that a deputation of that assembly will be avited to a tend the marriage of the Infanta Amalia with Prince Adalbert, which is to take place on the 16th inst. The "Epoca" also says that leputations of the Cortes, the grandees, the army, and other great bodies of the state are to be invited.

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ITALY.

The accounts from Naples exhibit a state of things in that capital which would hardly leave much room for surprise if any day's telegraph brought as news of a revolutionary movement. Discontent grows bolder and has spread to the army, and the vigilance of the police no longer prevents, in the open streets, conversations and criticisms hostile to the government. Although the steps taken by the Western Powers have yet produced no result in the quarter to which they were directed, although the remonstrances of France and England have been unheeded, and those of Austria (if really made and not counterbalanced by a private understanding) have not yet had time to bear fruit, the fact of English and Franch expostulations, and of the attention and sympathy which their condition excites in Europe, is well known to the Neapolitans, and will doubtless contribute to rouse them to the assertion and defence of their rights as men, and to resistance of the tyranny under which they suffer.

Another military mutiny has occurred in Naples. The 4th Chasseurs, at Pescara, are reported to have risen, and killed their colonel and four officers. The Anglo-Italian Legion at Malta has been broken up, but the King of Naples is by no means easy in his mind at this gathering of Italians, very few of whom have yet left the island.

Austria perseveres in her habitual policy towards Italy as far as she can. Reinforcements continue to be poured into Piacenza, and it is said that even some of the churches there have been occupied by the troops, from want of barrack accommodation. Baron Hubber is believed to be charged with an encouraging (and of course secret) message to the Sovereigns of Rome and Naples, telling them they have nothing to fear from the Western Powers, as it is impossible the Governments of France and England can agree on any line of policy with regard to Italy, and

ree.
The Court of Rome has at last decided to send a representative to evatulate the Emperor Alexander II. upon his accession to the throne tulate the Emperor Alexander II. upon his accession to the throne of the Russias. The Tuscan Government has prohibited the "Charivari" of Paris within

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RUSSIA.

On September 11, St. Alexander Newski's day, which is also the fele of the Emperor, he will show himself to the inhabitants of St. Petersburg for the first time as Czar after his coronation; he will on that day proceed in stately procession from the Winter Palace to the Newski Kloster. As the first harbinger of the many gratifications that are to be provided for the people during the coronation, the chef of the petitions department of the Emperor's chancellerie has already made known his arrival in Moscow, his residence and his hours of business. The walls of Moscow and the minarets of the Kremlin, the Ivan Veliki, and all the Government buildings, are surrounded with scaffolding or frames for the illumination, which is to last three evenings. In consequence of the ususual number of visitors in the town, both from the interior and from foreign parts, the inhabitants suffer from an enormously high price of provisions, and it has previously been reported that the sanitary state of the town was anything but satisfactory, so that it was expected that a portion of the troops at present marching towards Moscow would be directed on to Warsaw.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Grand Duke Nicholas had left for Moscow, to inspect the troops returning from the Crimea.

The Emperor of Russia has directed that the ministers of all religions in his empire—non-Christian as well as Christian—shall be represented at his coronation; he is the "father" of all his people.

A telegraphic message has been received at the Counc'l Office stating that Earl Granville and all his suite have arrived safe at St. Petersburg.

According to letters from Finland, Russia is adopting different measures which would seem to imply an intention of forming a large fortified naval establishment in the island of Kasko, to the northward of Christianstad and Sundswall. This island will be a very desirable place for such a purpose, as the water there

The Grand Duke Constantine, whose zeal and activity in everything connected with the navy is indefatigable, has decided, with the approximation of the Emperor, that all the vessels comprising the Baltic fleet shall at the end of the present season, be fitted with stem on the newest and best system. A naval review was stadt; the Czar—and Sir Charles Napher - were pre-

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

IURKEY may now be said to be executed by the Allied arrest fears of one race of the Sultan's subjects, and the hopes of others, some months back kept them from believing in this very exid summation of the peace. Now that the troops of the Western have actually disappeared from the scene, all eyes are agree towards Russia, who remains, if not altogether what, at least very large size was.

where, she was.

Two battalions of the Ottoman army of the Crimea have a Two battalions of the Ottoman army of the Crimea have marched int Adrianople, and are to remain there in garrison, having been sent at it particular instance of Sami Paelia, who is rather alarmed for the tranquillity of this province. It is to be hoped that these two veteran have lions, which formed part of the garrison of Enpatoris, and have learned discipline and religious toleration from having been thrown together was other European troops, will set the rest of the garrison a good example and undermine the spirit of fanaticism that exists against the Christian Brigandage is greatly on the increase in this province, and no wonder, in no steps are taken to put it down. The principal actors are the lash bazouks lately disbanded from the British service—men without money, and without a trade. They lately attacked a Christian without money, and without a trade. They lately attacked a Christian village and laid it under contribution. On the next day they attacked caravan of thirty Turkish and four Christian merchants; several wone who fell into their hands were ill-treated, and a Turk was carried off lately to the mountains and obliged to pay 12,000 piastres ransom for hierty.

them to the mountains and conged to pay 12,000 pastres ransom for his liberty.

It had been made known at Constantinople that the French Minister of War has given 300 beds, barrack accommodation, and a considerable quantity of furniture and effects to the Sisters of Charity, to assist them in affording aid to sick of all nations. At Constantinople, the French commissariate has sold a large quantity of provisions.

The Polish Legion will return to Constantinople to be discharged. It is stated that the soldiers of this legion will be set to work to make roads. Admiral Stewart, with three steamers, left for the Black Sea on the 29th July. It is asserted that he will cruise near Baltchik until the complete evacuation of Kars and the solution of the difference relative to the Isle of Serpents; and it is asserted that some French steamers will be sent to join hom.

in him.

The Russian Commandant of Kars has notified to the Governor of Erzeoun that he is ready to restore Kars to the Ottoman authorities.

Anapa is occupied by the Russians. The inhabitants have fled and have
idden themselves in the hills.

A Frenchman, lately arrived from Sebastopol, reports that the Russians
ave raised four of the sunken vessels—two steamers, a large corvette, and
friente—and have set to requiring them. a frigate-and have set to repairing them.

AMERICA.

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THE Presidential election has caused some warm discussion. The leading Radical Democrats of 1848 have gone over to Fremont. This movement will have an important influence upon the Presidential election, and ill undoubtedly seriously damage the prospects of Mr. Buchanan in the pure State. will und

will undoubtedly seriously damage the prospects of Mr. Buchanan in the Empire State.

On the 28th ult., the telegraphic communications between New York, Boston, Halifax, Bullalo, and Pittsburgh, were interrupted by a heavy storm. A terrible accident occurred on board the steamer Empire State, on the night of the 26th, on her trip from Fall River to New York. When off Point Judith, her steam pipes or flues exploded, killing seven and wounding fifteen of her passengers and crew. At the time of the accident, most of the passengers were retiring for the night, and the noise of the explosion and consequent escape of steam caused the greatest alarm and excitement among those on board.

The latest intimations regarding the Brooks and Burlingame affair state that reports were current that Burlingame had received a challenge from Mr. Bocock of Virginia; also, that he had been advised by his friends to proceed to Niagara, to await the expiration of the period assigned for the meeting with Mr. Brooks.

In the case of Mr. Herbert, the representative from California, who lately killed a waiter in an hotel in New York, and who was put on his trial for murder, the jury have returned a verdict of acquittal.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.

The news from California continues as exciting as when the announcement was first made that the city of San Francisco had been taken out of the hands of the legal authorities by a large body of the citizens, who styled themselves the Vigilance Committee. At the date of the news (July 5), the committee continued its organisation, and was progressing in the work of ridding the city of the hordes of rogues with which it has been infested so long. On the 24th ult., the excitement in regard to the movements of the committee, which had been lulled almost into acquiescence, was revived by one of their number being stabbed in the street by David S. Terry, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of California, while the said member of the committee was attempting to arrest a noterious character. Judge Terry was immediately arrested and taken to Fort Vigilance, as the rooms of the committee are called, where at last accounts he was undergoing a trial. The last mentioned incident was the signal for an attack upon the armoury of the Marion Rifles, which was the rendezvous of the "law and order" party. The place was surrounded by over 1,000 of the committee men in arms, with three or four pieces of ordnance planted in front of it. Before this formidable array it soon capitulated, and all the arms it contained were seized, together with about one hundred prisoners of war. The latter, however, were soon released from custody. The committee had also seized a quantity of Government arms, which had been sent to San Francisco for the law and order party, on board a schooner. The Governor remained at Sacramento, and it was stated that he would make no more attempts to destroy the functions of the Vigilance Committee. The general commanding the state forces had retired. been schooner. The Governor remained at Sacramento, and it was stated the would make no more attempts to destroy the functions of the Vigila Committee. The general commanding the state forces had retired.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

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From Central America we have news to the 17th of June. We learn that the union between Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, against Walker's Government was complete, and that a portion of the Guatemalan army had marched to the Nicaraguan frontier. Guatemala, it was said, led the van, notwithstanding her financial embarrassments. The Aspinwall papers state that Senor Herran, Vice-Governor of the State of Panama, positively contradicts previous reports of the disorganised condition of Walker's troops, and asserts, on the contrary, that the General's position was good.

MEXICO.

MEXICO.

FROM Mexico we have advices to the 22nd inst. A constore Santa Anna to power had been discovered at Pueom. priests were implicated. A conspiracy to re-neom. Many of the

THE CONFESSIONAL MADE PROTESTANT.—The "Hamburg News" contains a letter from Berlin of the 4th, which gives the following rather improbable piece of intelligence:—"Some of the minutes of the general conference of the Litheran communities, which took place in May last, have just been published. It results from them that the conference was of opinion that auricular confession should be re-established, and that the elergymen should be invested with the power of pronouncing excommunication."

Treams flould be re-established, and that the elergymen should be invested with power of pronouncing excommunication."

MONUMENT TO ARNOLD WINNELRIED.—The Government of the Sma Republic has directed that a monument should be creeted to Arnold Winkelrich, for the sake of breaking the power of a forest of Austrian spears is relied the Swiss at the battle of Morgarten, advanced single-handed, and opened street to his countrymen. The idea of M. Schlött of Basle, has been accept by the committee, which consists of a huge rock sculpture, like those of Eayl India, &c. It represents a Swiss warrior lying slain on the ground. Upon he as it were, lies the noble peasant Winkelried, the Austrian lances in his break Mortally wounded, he yet tures towards his people, inciting them to strive; a indeed a youthful warrior, the sword high is nir, rushes into the opening manned to be a surfaced and varieties a hance issue to the great battle. The mon by the hero's deed, and portends a happy issue to the great battle. The mon-ment will be placed on a five, quiet, arboured meadow, through which runs clear brook of water, on this side of Stantz, coming from Stantzstadt.

CORK .- On Thursday week the Lords

none but the regular professional begrar esh have any the poor-rate, to the great ses scrpeet, which did not exhibit its proson Bantry Baya few years ago, the conct of 1856 seems a subject of speculative cariosity. The people of Limerick near it up, and might after night the heavens are searched being a glimpse of the wondrous tail. Meanwhile, the going to have a nonopoly of the sight. A Sligo paper y evening several persons saw what appears to us to have exappearance of which this year has been long forefold by ans. It had the appearance of a large oval with a flowing a brilliant r d, and the other portions of a pale blue tinge, d towards south-west, and from the entire appearance of visitor we are inclined to believe that it is the conset alluded

EXTREM AT DUBLIN.—A decisive and not unwelcome change in the ok place on the 9th. About seven o'c.ock it commenced raining, it is re-becoming lower as the day advanced. This mosture has become an excessive throughout the country, the grass having been quite burnt he light lands, and a premature ripening of some of the late crops manched, which would interfere very materially with the amount of

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IN NEWCAST.R.—The late John Sadleir's bank transactions from came to light at the annual meeting of the sharcholders Commercial Bank, on Friday week. It appeared that the sik was disposed of last year to certain gentlemen in London, £5 cach, or pur price, for the shares, with 5 per cent, interest ment in October, 1886. A deed to this effect was drawn and chasers, Messrs. R. H. Kennedy, James Sadleir, and J. F. Law, rrangement, cash and bills were transferred to the extent of 00 to the London directors, and it was found that most of this syd to meet the liabilities of the Tipperary Bank. On this aide by the Newcastle directors, the London connection was taken to wind up the business of the bank. It was stated that the Tipperary Bank bills included in the assets to the amount and endeavoured to prove upon them, but had not yet suspistacles interposed by James Sadleir. Mr. Futridge, solicitor, as representing Mr. Kennedy's interests, said that Mr. Kento negotiate with any of the shareholders, and in support of mosition, he mentioned that the morey applied to the Tipperary section which took place prior to the 18th of November, the Kennedy's greated with the understanding that the ait till October, and then claim the completion of the disputed NCE Apout A Chusch at Hartleffool.—The local strife.

would wait till October, and then claim the completion of the disputed to the strength of the control of the disputed to the work of the control of the cont

off were privates, 30 officers, and 120 civilians. The chair was occupied Mayor.

I. COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—A melancholy occurrence took place on Friday the Neachell Colliery, Bull Picek, a short distance from Willenhall. At the kin the morning seven men, including Henry Hodgkiss, the "butty," olds, descended a stone pit. Five of the men and the two boys proceeded into the workings, and two of the men, France and Hayward, remained bottom. France soon perceived the presence of foot air, and called to se, the "butty," to withdraw the off er men and the boys from the head-fine men at the bottom gave the slarm by shouting to the persons on the Hodgkiss soon after reached the bottom, dragging the boys, one by each. The whole party, with the exception of the "butty," then became insended the men than the menutime, the men on the bank lowered a skip, and the insensible dbays were placed in it to be taken up. When the skip was about eight yards from the ground, one of the insensible men, William Burns, fell On reaching the bank, the others were taken out, and the usual means reanimation were applied, and we are happy to state with perfect suctars the stiffing gas, ere the men could reach the bottom. The body cfortunate man was found dead, with a fearful w and on the left side of the star and a star of the star of the star and the left side of the star and a star of the star of the star and a star of the star and a star of the star and a star of the star of

FIRE AT BICESTER.—On Friday week, the workshop of Messrs. Bare-Co., rope and sacking manufacturers, Bicester, was burnt down, and ett, senior, a horse, and most of the stock fell a prey to the confingration. from the boiling over of a furnace of pitch. It appears that Mr. Barrett in an attempt to save the horse. When brought from the burning ruins o charred as to be nureeogaizable.

SED MURDER.—The police authorities at Exeter are engaged in investible death of a young female named Mary Ann Dyke, daughter of a residing at Countess Weir. Deceased had been living with a Mrs Clatin the New North Road, Exeter, and left her service without notice on the New North Road, Exeter, and left her service without notice on the New North Road, Exeter, and left her service without notice to do was engaged. She was seen the following day by a young man to be was engaged. She was seen the following day by a young man with eoriginally kept company, but nothing further was known or heard of few days since, when her body was found floating in the water near is Weir. A cut was found upon the upper lip; and from various rumours suspicious nature of the case, the coroner's jury returned an open vertice deceased was a good-looking young woman, about eighteen or twenty get.

spicious nature of the case, the coronci's jury returned an open verdecessed was a good-looking young woman, about righteen or twenty ge.

AR ATEMPT AT SUICIDE—One day last week the consiguardman on shakspeare's Cliff perceived a woman in a recum ent position a little the cliff. He immediately ran to the station, and the chief boatman, d his men hastened with a r.pe to the spot. The woman was about down the cliff, and apparently selecy. With the premptitude peculiar Clarke had the rope fastened around him and descended, but with ety lest the noise made should suddenly awaken her, as he perceived east motion on her part would have precipitated her upon the rocks a taking hold of her he bad great difficulty in arousing her, and when complished she struggled hard to free herself from his grasp, as a desired to fall. Clarke found, consequently, that he could not get her up alone, and another man therefore descended, and all three pulled up. On reaching the summit the woman exclaimed, "I don't at all. I wished to die, but not to throw myself of; and before I set all laudanum, but not sufficient to destroy life, although it stupified its marvellous how she could have slept in such a position. Her hip g on a ledge not six inches wide, her legs hung down, and her body in the ledge with her head against the cliff. The least movement cinevitably cast her over. Even the constguardmen, who are habituated lous cliff, would not have dared to venture to the position she was in rope; and it seems almost incredible that the poor creature could inded and stoprice at the point she did. She was taken to the Doverome, as soon as she had been sufficiently revived, and her brief history ted. She had left home about ten days previous. Her parents were. They were too glad to have tidings of their lost child, whom they setsly been seeking, and the interiew at the Home was deeply affecting. Allon in A Coal. PIT.—Two men named Carter and Lockwood, were, who reside in a lonely place called Fourfield, near Huddersfield, cated on Friday week

EXECUTION OF WILLIAM DOVE.

will be found below.

The sarrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the culprit on Friday night, after which he engaged almost continually in prayer till one o'clock on Saturd'sy morning, when he lay down, and had an apparently sound and queet sleep for about an hour and a half.

On the morning of execution, 15,000 to 20,000 people assembled before the jail. The culprit underwant the process of pinioning arthout the slightest perceptible quivering of the nerves. During the process, he held Mr. Barrett's hand, of which he did not leave hold until the last moment. The pinioning only occupied a few minutes, and at three or four montes to twelve the mournful cortège was formed. He then bade farewell to his friends, and the last words he uttered, save in prayer, were to Mr. Barrett. They were—"Tell my poor mother 1 die lappy."

save in prayer, were to Mr. Barrett. They were—"Tell my poor mother 1 are happ."

Dove was in no way altered from his appearance at the trial. His face bore the same healthy hive, and his manner was calm and collected. He stepped upon the platform with firmness and deliberation, and immediately turned round to the Rev. J. Hartley, who read prayers for the dead.

The executioner then proceeded to perform the last office of the law. This was done with great deliberation, owing probably to the fact that the hangman was a debtor in the Castle, who had volunteered to perform the revolting duties. Before the both was withdrawn, Dove stood with his hands clasped, and they remained clasped for a second after he fell. At the end of that time his hands relaxed, the fingers were opened to their utmost, and his whole body exhibited evidences of strong convalsions. This continued for about a minute, at the end of which time the hands were sgain clasped, the limbs became quiet, and all was over.

reaged, the higgers were opened to their utilios, and his whole body exhibited evidences of strong convulsions. This continued for about a minute, at the end of which time the hands were sgain clasped, the limbs became quiet, and all was over.

DOWE'S CONFESSION.

The first of Dove's confessions is merely a long rambling statement of his connection with Harrison, the only interest of which is that it strongly proves the "wizard's" influence over Dove, and the latter's ignorance and credulity. Dove, it appears, was anxious to profit by Harrison's arts in improving the rather turbid relations of his wife toward him; the wizard accordingly cast his spells around the poor woman, but always expressed the opinion that Dove would never be happy until his wife was dead. This is the chief point of the first statement, which was taken by Mr. Barrett, on June 21. Nothing herein is said of the murder; and up to Thursday week, Dove maintsined his innocence. On that day, however, and while a fearful thunderstorm was raging overhead, the unlappy man made the following confession to Mr. Barrett:—

"I wish to repeat that the statement which I have previously made to y in respecting Harrison is strictly true. Harrison has, during the time that I was at the farm at Bramham, and also when I lived at Normanton, and alterwards at Leeds, frequently told me that I should never be happy until my wile was dead. This was when I was pressing Harrison to put a spell upon her, so that I might live happly with her. About the end of last year, or the beginning of this, I was in firm'is n's warchouse, opposite his house, and he then told me that beliadonna could not be found in the human body after death, particularly if it was in a crystallised state, and he then offered to make me some, but I did not request him to do so. At this interview he stated very positively that I should never be happy until she was out of the way. I had no desire at this time to get rid of my wife. My belief was that Harrison was possessed of same supersantly power, pose of killing cuts. It was not yot for any other purpose, and at last time I never thought of poisoning my wife. The whole of the strychnia obtained on the 10th day of February was used for killing cats. The second quantity of strychnia was got by me. I believe, on the Thursday or Friday following, but I won't be sure as to the day. The first and second quantities of strychna were kept in the razor-case, which was paced on the mantehpiece in my bedroom. I did not when I got the second quantity of strychnia think of poisoning my wife. I should be the second quantity of strychnia think of poisoning my wife. I should be the second quantity of strychnia think of poisoning my wife. I should be the second part of the second part

wife's life but for Harrison, who was continually telling me that I should

In the evening of that day I wrote that letter, but I count tell you my reclings at that time. I did feel cert in that the devil would come to me that high tax-cording to my request. I wrote that letter, but never intended it to be seen by any person. When they commenced to search me for the instrument, I tried to conceal the letter, but the Deputy-Governor accidentally saw it and took it away. I did not write that letter in consequence of any suggestion from any person or persons, and never mentioned that letter, or the search which had been made on the 24th of April, to Mr. Burrett, my attorney, until within two or three days of my trial, and then only because he stated that he had received information on the subject on the Saturday before my trial. I have only to add that the verdict of the jury was just and correct, and that I freely forgive every person who has been concerned against me, as I hope to be forgive."

The concluding portion of a letter addressed by Dove to Mr. Barrett on Friday evening ran as follows:

"I would wish to remark, that I committed the crime through the instigation of that bad man, Henry Harrison, of the South Market, beeds. Had it not been for him, I never should have been in these circumstances."

THE PLAZA DEL ORIENTE AT MADRID.

WHILE Spain is still excited; the political crisis unresolved; the O'Donnell cabinet hesitating as to a policy; and the bold, unserapulous President of Queen I-sabella's Council balancing the odds between court power and popular support,—people feel more than ordinary interest in the capital where pride and ignorance walk hand in hand, and where intrigue is the serious business of two hundred thousand human beings.

Among the most interesting parts of the Spanish capital, visitors all reckon the vicinity of the Palace Royal, and especially the two Plazas, which belong to that regal residence. One of these, the "Plaza del Oriente," was, we read, first projected by the brother of Napoleon, during his brief term of authority, as a sort of Place du Caronsel; but in the fearful scuffle that ensued the houses were demolished; and when the restoration of the fickle Ferdinand took place, it was a heap of rubbish.

The spurious Bourbon cast his royal eyes over the spot, took pity on its wretched condition, thought it conveniently near his palace, and resolved upon turning it to account. Accordingly, when the ruins had been removed, and the ground levelled, a magnificent theatre soon raised its front; grounds were laid out, and decorated with the statues of royal personages; and in the centre of a circular garden was placed the grand equestrian statue of that King of the House of Austria, known as Philip the Fourth.

There are several buildings of importance in the "Plaza del Oriente."

equestrian statue of that King of the House of Austria, known as Philip the Fourth.

There are several buildings of importance in the "Plaza del Oriente," but that which at once strikes the eye is the Palace, the scene of so many of those follies and crimes that have disgraced the once great name of Bourbon. It was there, the other day, that the aged Espartero had that interview with the Queen, which gave the daughter of Ferdinand so charming an opportunity of proving her want of heart, want of taste, and want of civility.

The Marshal having obtained an audiance of love was received by the

want of civility.

The Marshal having obtained an audience of leave, was received by the Queen and her husband on the evening of Sunday, the 3rd inst. The Queen was the first to speak, and her most Catholic Majesty, who has inherited her father's turn for sarcasm, and whose wit is never restrained by consideration for anybody's feelings, could not but profit by so good an

consideration for anybody's feelings, could not but profit by so good an opportunity.

"Duke," said she, "how have you been since we saw you last? Where have you been that neither I nor any other person has seen anything of you?" It was the last and unkindest cut, coming from one who had so many obligations towards the fallen Minister; and the two questions appeared to make a deep impression on the Marshal. He merely replied, however, "Madam, I am about to retire into private life. I can no longer serve either my Queen or my country; but at Logrono I shall offer up prayers to Heaven for both. I shall not fail to be faithful to my oaths and to the flags which I have sworn to defend. I retire to my home, and there, if they will leave me quiet, which I do not think they will, they may break down my body but not my soul." The Marshal then kissed their Majesties' hands, and took his departure.

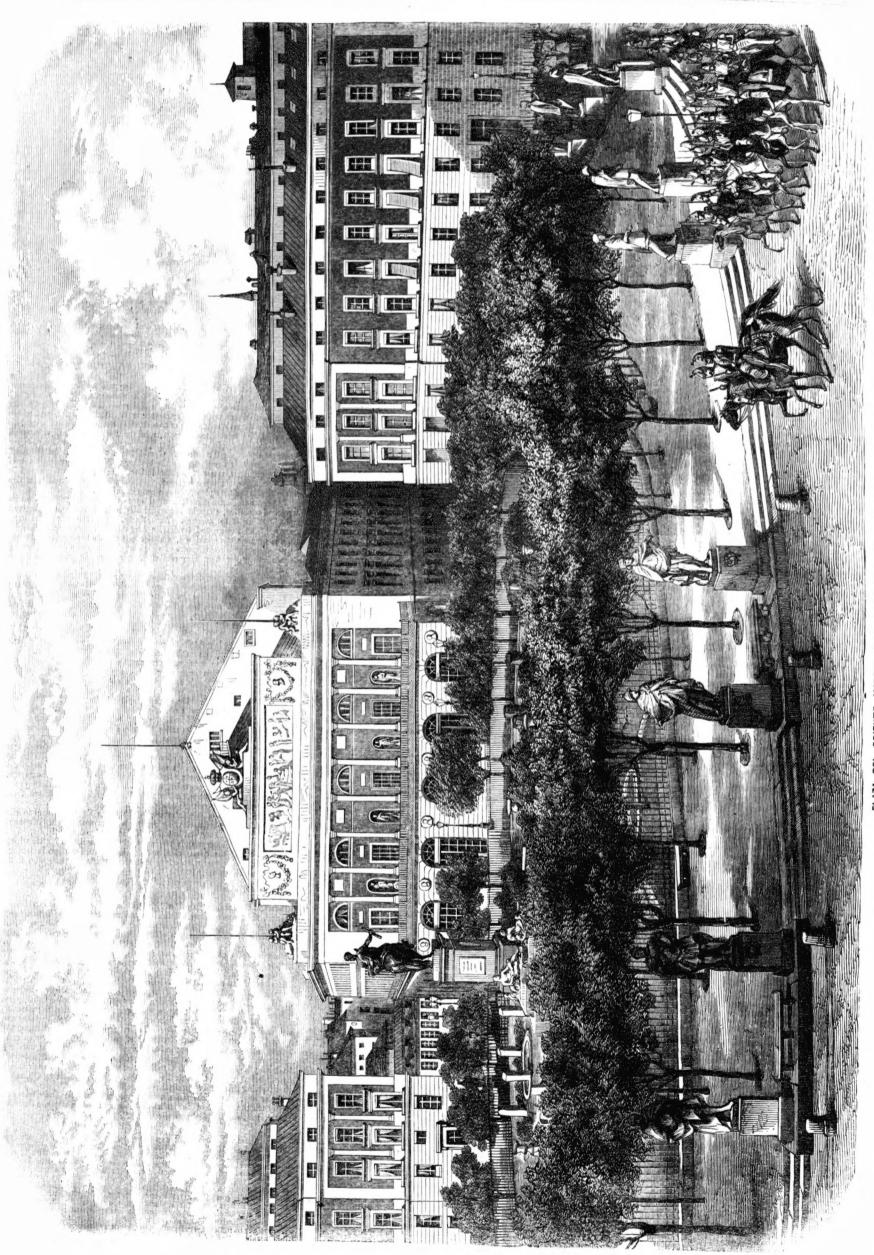
Another account of the interview is, that when Espartero went to kiss the Queen's hand, before leaving for his country seat, her Majesty kept him waiting for an hour—at last she sailed into the room, and said, "Tell me, Duke, where have you hid yourself these last few days?" after which she sailed out of the room again, and left Espartero, doubtless lamenting that he had ever condescended to save the Crown, for one who is so utterly unworthy to wear it.

THE SPANISH CORTES.

When the Palace Royal of Madrid had witnessed that midnight council, the consequences of which were so startling to Europe, and when the people of the Spanish capital became aware that Espartero had been driven to resign his high office, several deputies assembled in the hall of the Cortes, with General Infante in the chair, and drew up a protest against all that had been done, declaring that they recognised no other authority than that of the Duke of Victory and the constituent Cortes. A proposition was moreover submitted to them to the effect that the new Ministry did not enjoy the confidence of the Cortes, and that her Majesty should be informed of it. This proposition was adopted by a majority of 91 to 1. The deputy opposing it was the Marquis de Tabnerniga. Such a proceeding was, it appears, not irregular, seeing that the constitution provides that twenty members of the Cortes may meet together and summon that body to assemble during a period of prorogation, on the ground of urgency, and that fifty members shall constitute a house competent to proceed to business; but O'Donnell and his heutenants were evidently resolved to win the day at all hazards, even though it were necessary to destroy half Madrid; and the Deputies were disturbed in their sitting by grapeshot coming through the skylight. The step taken by O'Donnell in dissolving this legal meeting was in itself a coup d'edat.

After this, it is indeed difficult to comprehend how General Dulce can coolly tell the people of Saragossa that it is an error to suppose that the Government would "destroy their liberty."

Commercial Prospects in the United States.—"We see with some apprehension," says the "New York Herald," "that the imports are reaching an unexampled figure. They fell but little short of seven millions last week, and, doubtless, will average as high for several weeks during the coming business cason. This is a terrible symptom. Even if the prosperity we now enjoy west guaranteed to last, it is extremely doubtful whether this country could sustain an over-importation of this extent. The market would hardly fail to be glutted and merchants compelled to realise at ruinous sacrifices. But, under our present circumstances, the feature is alarming in the highest degree. A financial revulsion may be expected at any moment in France—it would revulbers from Paris to the Mississippi, and would shake credit throughout the three countries. Nor are our own financial prospects as flourishing as they might be. We have innumerable rotten schemes on hand that will some day break down with a crash. Half our railways are bankrupt if the truth were known, and nearly as large a proportion of our manufacturing enterprises."



THE FEDERAL CONCERT AT GENEVA. (From a Correspondent.)

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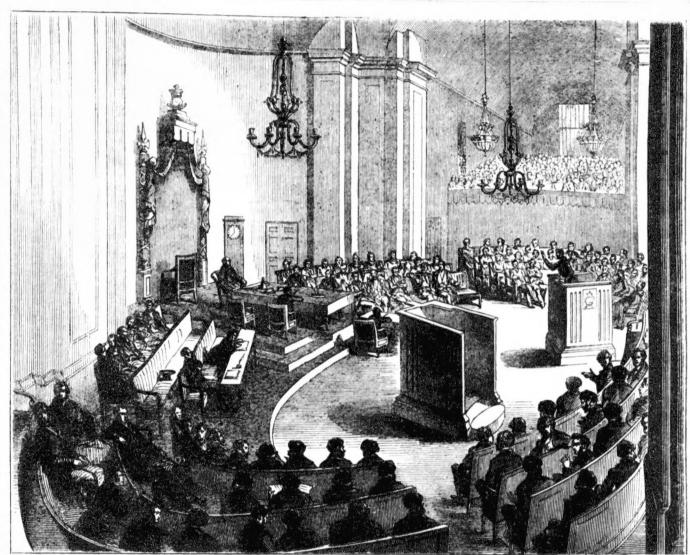
The grand Swiss "Federal Concert," which has just taken place at Geneva, has been one of the most attractive European festivals that we have witnessed since the opening of our Great Exhibition in 1851. If the Federation had thought of advertising it, we have no doubt that the price of beds would have been tripled, that it would have been impossible to obtain a reasonable amount of food except on the most unreasonable terms, the spectators would have been so crowded and inconvenienced, that they would have been unable to see anything, and all the other advantages which characterised Manich during the Art Festival, and Paris during the visit of the Queen of England, would doubtless have been felt. As it was, however, the concert was excellent, and it was not at all impossible to obtain a seat from which you could both see and hear the executants; the banquet was brillsant, substantial, and economical (to say nothing of the invitations, which, by the exercise of a very slight amount of ingenuity, it was easy to obtain); and the ball was one of the best that ever took place, being a mixture of Asnières, Mabille, and respectability—a combination never before heard of—with the additional advantage that it took place on the very borders of the most beautiful lake in the world.

The "Federal Concert" took place this year for the first time, and is of course more or less a

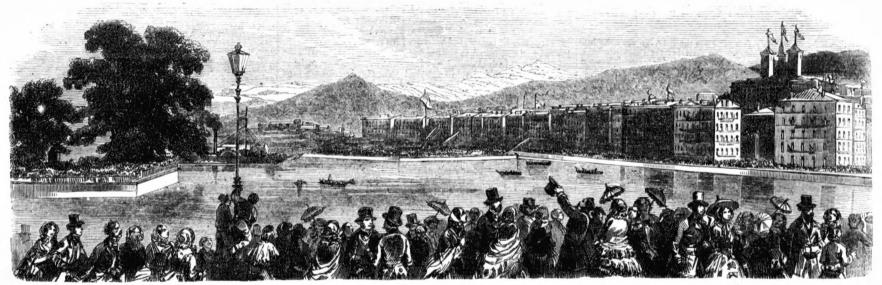
additional advantage that it took place on the very borders of the most beautiful lake in the world.

The "Federal Concert" took place this year for the first time, and is of course more or less a consequence of the "Great Exhibitions of Industry," which have of late years become fashionable throughout Europe, and which are ingeniously made the pretexts of such great exhibitions of idleness on the part of those classes who are always on the look-out for some fresh species of amusement. There was certainly an excellent pretext for visiting Switzerland this autumn, in the fact that an admirable concert was to be given at Geneva, while for those somewhat rare persons who have never been to Switzerland the necessity of seeing it constituted a capital excuse for going to hear the Grand Helvetic concert, dining at the Grand Helvetic dinner, and dancing at the Grand Helvetic ball.

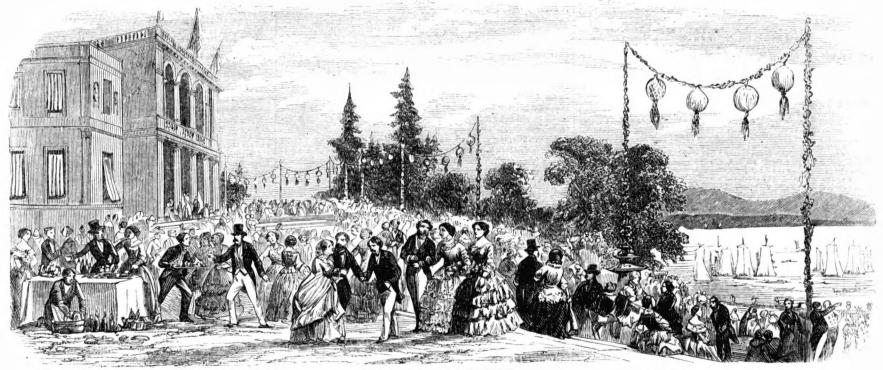
Geneva, it appears, is not always to be the favoured spot, for next year the Federal Fête will take place at Zurich, the year afterwards at Berne, the year following at some other Swiss city, until all the capitals of the principal cantons have had their turn. Consequently, we must not expect that the succeeding fêtes will be so brilliant as the one that we have just witnessed, until Geneva's turn again comes round, for Geneva is more beautifully situated than any other city in Europe, except perhaps Naples, and even then the Bay of Naples cannot always vie with the Lake of Geneva.



THE SPANISH CORTES.



THE GRAND SWISS FEDERAL CONCERT-ARRIVAL AT GENEVA OF THE VARIOUS MUSICAL SOCIETIES.



FETE AT THE VILLA BARTHOLONY.

The situation of Geneva is not only beautiful, it is positively luxurious; and with its head at the foot of the mountains, and the blue waters of the ake at its feet; with its thousand villas extending in the right, and its green woods on the left, one would think it pre-eminently a town of indolence and case. The little barks with their triangular white sails, which are seen flitting about the lake in the distance, like sca-birds, would add to the impression were it not for the significant presence of the snorting, splashing steamers, whose numbers have of late years greatly increased, and which are too rapid and too noisy to suggest anything less disagreeable than burgers.

and which are too rapid and too noisy to suggest anything less disagreeable than business.

Geneva is, in fact, one of the most thoroughly mercantile cities in the world, and commerce is carried on by its inhabitants with so much success, that, according to a calculation made a few years since, out of its twenty thousand inhabitants, not less than eighty-five were millionaires—that is to say, millionaires in the Swiss and French sense of the term, in other words, possessors of not less than a million france, or forty thousand pounds. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Geneva enjoyed all the advantages of peace. Its commerce became developed to such an extent, that at present its trade is everything and its mere territorial property nothing. If all the citizens of the canton claimed their share of the soil, there would be scarcely ten square feet for each of them. All the monied aristocracy of Switzerland is congregated at Geneva, and the three or four thousand workmen whom they employ supply all Europe with watches, chains, and jewellery. If I may be excused entering into details which are not immediately connected, I will call the reader's attention to the fact that 75,000 ounces of gold and 50,000 marks of silver change their form every year in the hands of the Genevese workmen, and that the articles manufactured by them, in spite of Custom Houses and Custom House officers, are, for the most part, delivered in France or elsewhere free of duty, on the purchaser binding himself to pay, in addition to the price agreed upon, a commission of five per cent., which is considered sufficient to cover all risks. Every visitor to Geneva is acquainted with the celebrated show rooms of Beautte, the jeweller, but all are not acquainted with the details of an ingenious trick which is said to have been played off by the said Beautte on the Director-General of the Customs in France. M. de Saint Cricq had heard of Beautte's ingenuity, and determined to test it. He accordingly purchased 30,000 franc's worth of watc neva is, in fact, one of the most thoroughly mercantile cities in the

to M. de Saint Cricq, which turned out to be the one he had purchased of M. Beautte, at Geneva.

The ingenious jeweller had instructed a waiter at M de Saint Cricq's hotel to slip the case into one of his trunks while assisting his customer's servants to pack up their masters' things.

The jewellery exhibited on the occasion of the federal file, was more attractive than usual from the number of pretty women who served as vehicles for its display. Beautte was in ecstacies. He was heard to say that "this was what his chains and brooches had been waiting for many years." But the great jewellers of Geneva are alike. Thanks to the commercial ideas which so entirely occupy them, they have something of the Manchester element in their composition, and look upon pretty girls as mere accessories to pretty jewellery. As the Manchester cotton printer thinks the best looking portion of the female sex were formed for showing "madder purples" or "garancine reds," so the Genevese jeweller views them as admirable clastic and moving stands on which to hang chains, rings, and bracelets.

them as admirable clastic and moving stands on which to hang chains, rings, and bracelets.

The ladies (and jewellers') great fête was the Saturday when the ball was given at the Villa Bartholony. The arrival of the Choral Societies which took place on the Wednesday was everybody's fêle. Certainly as the steamers came along the lake with their musical freights, they were welcomed with a delight which seemed to indicate that the Genevese were almost as great musical fanatics as those inhabitants of Turin, whom Mr. Bayle St. John so complacently abuses for their enthusiasm at the opera. The great artistic fêle took place on Thursday in the cathedral, when some of the greatest works of Beethoven and Mendelosshn were performed. A cathedra is the place for such compositions, which, executed in concertrooms to audiences which expect to be amused rather than moved, frequently fail to produce their effect. The Choral Societies of Switzerland are admirable. I will express no opinion about the English Societies, but as far as those of France are concerned, I must say that they are contemptible when compared with the Helvetic choristers. The Cologne Society and some other of the German choral unions are probably the only bodies of vocalists in the world who can be pronounced equal to those who took part in the performance at the Geneva Cathedral.

The Geneva fêle was highly successful, and if I were to attempt to describe half the attractions it offered, or a quarter of the delight it produced, I should necessarily drive you to the expedient of a double number—an expedient which you would in all probability decline to adopt.

A Transport Steamer on Shork.—The Clarendon (serew steam-transport No 5), from Balaclava and Gibraliar, with troops and horses for Cadiz, to coal and water, sprang a leak in the night of the 30th July; and the water having extinguished the fires, the officers and troops were transferred to the French ship Constance, of Cherbourg, on her voyage from Matanzas to Marseilles. The Clarendon, being almost in a sinking stote, was run on shore on the 31st, near Rota, not has since been got off and towed into the harbour of Cadiz, and put on shore at Puntales.

on shore at Puntales.

Street Anusements.—Mr. H. Mayhew, already so well known for his admirable delimentions of London life, delivered a lecture, on Monday evening, at the Polytechnic Institution, on the street anusements and occupations of this great metropolis. Nothing could have been more graphic or more amusing than his account of interviews he had had with members of every fraternity, from "Punch" down to the unfortunate foreigner who earns a livelihood by exhibiting his monkey, and "splitting the ears of the groundlings" with the discords of his larrel-organ. The hall was crowded, and nothing could exceed the merriment which his curious and funny descriptions created, nor the applause with which he was greeted at the close of his lecture.

PROVIDENTIAL PRESERVATION OF LIFE.—In excavating the ruins of one of

PROVIDENTIAL PRESERVATION OF LIFE.—In excavating the ruins of one of we buildings in Leith Wynd, Edinburgh, that had fallen down on Thursday ast, burying seven or eight persons in the débris, two of whom were taken out end, and the others seriously injured, an extraordinary instance was exhibited for providential preservation of life amid hepelessly falad circumstances. Ten ours after the fall of the house opposite had knocked in the gable of a tenenant in which a poor family resided, and had carried down the floors to the ottom, and long after the other inmares had been extricated, a child of four ears of age was taken out from the very depth of the ruins, with its head townwards and its limbs distorted, but without having in the least suffered rom its long and terrible imprisonment amid a pile of broken wood and stones, a search had been made for the child in the hope of finding its body, and when t was taken out alive the emotion of the crowd near the spot was shown in houts of delight.

shouts of delight.

Gretna-Green Marriages. — The Act of Parliament passed in the late session (brought forward by Lord Brougham) will shortly take effect, and prevent Gretna-green and also Border marriages. From the 31st of December next, no tirregular marriage contracted in Scotland by declaration, acknowledgment, or ceremony, shall be valid unless one of the parties has at the date thereof his or her usual place of residence there, or had lived in Scotland for twenty-one days researching each parties.

er usual place of residence there, or had allowed according such marriage.

Colonel Lake, C.B.—Colonel Atwell Lake, once of the Madras Engineers, and more recently "of Kars," has been compelled by the state of his health to etire from the company's service. We believe that he retires on the pension belonging to the rank of a captain in the army. It is to be hoped, therefore, that her Majesty's government will confer on him something more than mere

arren rank in the Queen's service.

Self-Mutilation in the Army.—The finding of the court-martial which ras held at Chatham Barracks, last week, for the trial of Private William Dowell, 32nd Regiment, on a charge of having wilfully blown off his right and at Chatham, with the view of being discharged from the service, has been nade known to the troops at Chatham, having received the approval of his toyal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. The prisoner is sentenced to 168 ys' imprisonment, but he is not to be discharged from the service.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LUTHER'S TANKARD.—We have to thank a Correspondent for calling our attention to the error in the stricle on Luther in our last week's Number—in including Huss with Luther, Melancthon, and others, when Huss had been dead for more than a centure.

SERGEANT W. D.—The sketch has been received.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1856.

ENGLISH CONTRASTS.

Ir has been difficult to read the newspapers this week, without having one's attention struck by the extremes which our society presents. Contrasts are natural in old and civilised states, but surely it is almost incredible that a country like ours should be perusing, in one and the same day, the reports of the British Association and the confession of Dove! At least, it is impossible to do so, and not to moralise on the spectacle.

Here, on the one hand, you have a body of men moving through the country-cultivated, you may say, to the very tips of their ears -now telling the neighbourhood how such and such a cave was affected by the Deluge,-now laying down the laws as to the longevity of Pieb-Biddlecumb in remote ages to come,-measuring the mountain and weighing the sir, and charming their secrets out of heat and light. Turn round, and you behold an Englishman (and not one of what we call the lowest class of life) telling his countrynot one of what we can the lowest class of the tening his country-men how he consulted a "wise man," or "wizard" as to what would be his destiny at the age of thirty-two. He is not "insane" either, in any sense in which such a plea can be allowed to a murderer. With the shadow of death coming over him, the man sees much of his folly and weakness, and talks soberly and justly. Were it other-wise, we should have to say that he had been murdered himself. No. He was simply a representative of the state of ignorance which our condition allows to be that of many in Eugland; for nobody supposes that the poor wretch "kept" a wizard. Mr. Harrison must have had other customers, and had gained his reputation among them. He was a "wise man" in their eyes—much what Newton is in the eyes of the British Association. How many hundreds must be in much the same state of spiritual belief! The story carries one back to these formers meants which provided these same of the store is the store of the store. to those famous reports, which everybody has seen, of the state of education in certain districts,—showing how some of our countrymen had never heard of Christ, or knew whether the world they ed in was round or square.
We wish we could get the present statistics of superstition—

We wish we could get the present statistics of superstition—a return, for instance, of the number of "wizards" at present in England. Waiving an obvious comic allusion to our Audersons, we want to know about that different breed, the Harrisons. Do they require a license to deal "in spirits" of their peculiar kind? Are they known to the police? Is their calling recognised and permitted, or, in plain language, are they likely to be allowed to go on exercising an evil influence over such poor creatures as the one who died at Variety to be allowed.

an evil influence over state procession. York this day-week?

That Mr. Harrison did exercise a kind of authority over Dove, is clear from the man's confession. He had no motive for lying, he seems to have been sincerely penitent, and he was in the sight of certain death. We credit him, therefore, when he says that he had believed in some spiritual or supernatural power of Harrison's. believed in some spiritual or supernatural power of Harrison's.
There are plenty of superstitions yet vital among our humble classes —fortune-telling, lucky days, accidents, or omens, or dreams, all playing their part. Some are relics (we may presume) of the old Paganism of Europe; some are harmless or even beautiful; but, on Paganism of Europe; some are harmless or even beautiful; but, on the whole, they are all dangerous. The crimes to which they lead in some countries are of the deadliest character. But, indeed, they are more dangerous now than even in olden times. For example, our ancestors would (in a blind and rather savage way, it is true) have put an end to Mr. Harrison's career; but we, by dint of our very enlightenment, let him alone. Who cares about him? ask the cultivated classes. But how do they know? What do we really know of a hundred things about the poor? till a tragedy awakens us to them—a tragedy like that of Dove. It is time that we should inquire a little more curiously; and we are much m staken if the result would not furnish an odd chapter in the history of the nine-teenth century. teenth century.

Meanwhile, the practical way is to commence an active war on

Meanwhile, the practical way is to commence an active war on darkness forthwith. Here is a field for the parson, and for his colleague (they ought never to be separated properly), the schoolmaster. There are two ways of attacking superstition—by science and by religion. The first would show poor A. or B. that the "wizard" was what old Weller would call "a fabulous animal;" the second, was what old Wetler would call "a fabilious animal;" the second, that the scheme of infinite wisdom did not require such assistants, or permit such obstructions. We fear that the common school system, by its merely practical and wooden way of going to work, leaves the poor exposed to these superstitious influences. It makes no allowance for the popular need of imaginative and spiritual food—of communion with the unseen and mysterious. On the other hand, if our teachers are two parcola. of communion with the unseen and mysterious. On the other hand, if our teachers are two narrow, so our preachers are not sufficiently practical. They should address themselves directly to the superstitions of the people, and give them, in a plain manner, the proper substitute. Every superstitious rature has some religious capability, as the case of this Dove once more shows; and we daresay there are as the case of this Dove once more shows; and we deresay there are hundreds of beings in the country, forming strange notions of what the Devil and his friends can do for them, all for want of being taught a higher object of worship. So that, while the highest science in Europe is being expounded at Cheltenham, the lowest of all forms of superstition—devil-worship—is shown to have existed at Leeds! This is a contrast far from creditable to our English inclination. civilisation.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY left Osborne on Monday for a so to the Channel Islands. The Royal Squadron comprises the Victorican Laboratory, the Irene, Black Eagle, the Vivid, &c.—in all, nine west is.

A STATUE of the late General Sir Charles Napier ("the bearded war, ept Scinde") is about to be erected in Trafalgar Square.

MOURAVIET has voluntarily resigned the post of Governor-General under-in-Chief of the Caucasus, and has been appointed to a seat in of State. He is to be succeeded by Lacut -General Prince Bariat p

AN ENGLISH JOCKEY, who was engaged to ride several hor of St. Maixent, in France, resolved to lighten himself by abstace from solid food. He was taken sick during this abstinence, and the found dead in his bed.

A CLERGYMAN OF KING'S LYNN, Norfolk, who had beer missed on ceeks, was intely found in a field of corn, in a dreadful condition, been like, but files and insects had actually eaten his skin. It is soon expension infortunate gentleman, who is insane, had passed the three weeks in the absisting on the scarcely ripe cars of corn.

At Publow, Somersetshire, a woman named Ford went, against these or husband (who was jealous) to a merrymaking. As she was good had thim in an intoxicated state, when he struck her and caused for death

met him in an intoxicated state, when he struck her and caused her death.

IN THE NEW YORK SENATE a bill had been passed providing that whene
unoccupied guano islands should be discovered by American citizens, they
be considered as appertaining to the United States.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed, under the presidency of General Pa
Vassiltchikoff, to inquire how far the sufferings of the Russian armies duons
late war were caused by bad military administration.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY in France are said to be busily at work to remembers of their own persuasion at the next general election for Paris. The
port is, that they will put forward MM. Carnot, Vidal, and Proudhon, the
representing the bourgeois Republicans, the second the operative classes, and
third the ultra-theorists.

MASTER MURPHY has placed on the file of the proceedings in the Tipo Bank case a minute to relieve himself from two charges—an improper per examination of James Sadieir, and an acquittal of him in regard to fraud.

A CLAIM against the King Consort of Spain for eight millions of france, my written agreement made by him in 1840, when he was Don Francescod. Be on, with M. de Tastet, a French merchant in London, is likely says the Naso be hitigated at Paris, and to lead to some very curious disclosures.

TWENTY-SIX CHINAMEN were drowned in May last, by the parial foreign of the steamer Rose, near Hongkong.

MRS. H. BEFCHER STOWE IS Again on a visit to England.

It is reported that the Emeror Napoleon purposes creating an esse; he has commenced by giving the title of Duke to Pelissier

IT IS REPORTED that the Emberor Napoleon purposes creating a military so blesse; he has commenced by giving the title of Duke to Pelister.

The Russian Milita is now everywhere disbanded throughout the composity he created, that he quitted the capital abruptly.

Lords Fermoy and Talbot or Malatides will be created Peers of United Kingdom—the former by his present title the legality of which has been extinct for nearly two centuries.

Colonil Pipon, the assistant adjutant-general, is said to be engaged as complete revision of the Queen's regulations and orders of the army.

Some Waste Land on Dartmoone has been littly cultivated with creatices.

Mr. Osborne, M.P., is transacting the business of the Admiralty in Lombin the absence of Sir Charles Wood, who is engaged on the annual four of manifest of the naval establishments.

How to "Keep off the Flies" is a scrious consideration at the presentance of the naval establishments.

How to "Keep off the Flies" is a scrious consideration at the presentance of the naval establishments.

SOUTH HACKNEY has followed the example of the neighbouring parishes of wainut leaves has been hung up.

SOUTH HACKNEY has followed the example of the neighbouring parishes of source of the Steateston at a salary not exceeding \$42,000 a year.

Mr. David Buchanan, lately editor of the "Caledonian Mercary," or now in connection with an influential paper in the West of Scotland, has justice of the Canadonian Mercary," or now in connection with an influential paper in the West of Scotland, has justice now in connection with an influential paper in the West of Scotland, has justice now in the connection with an influential paper in the West of Scotland, has justice and the same the scotland, has justice and the same the connection with an influential paper in the West of Scotland, has justice and the same the scotland has justice and the same the scotland has justiced in the same the scotland has justiced in the same the scotland has justiced in the same the same the scotland has justiced in t

NR. DAVID BUCHANAN, lately editor of the "Caledonian Mercary," so we in connection with an influential paper in the West of Scotland, has just be resented with a splendid service of plate and several valuable works of the are, by his brethren of the press in Edinburgh.

The Office of Curstor Baron of the Exchequea is abolished by ct of last session, and in future the Chief Baron, any Baron of the conf, "or filter of the court," will have to perform the duties of the same.

Robert Schumann has died in the lunatic asylum at Bonn, of which as long been an inmate. His death can scarcely be regarded as a sub fregret. It must be a relief, rather than a calamity, to his afflicted wild not children.

THE ENTIRE FEES paid for the defence in the Burnopfield murde amounted to eighteen guineas; the costs of the prosecution amount 15z. 10d., of which counsels' fees alone amounted to £176 8s.

Mr. J. Winslow, a face young man aged 21, of Trinity College, Dublin is life last week while bathing in the sea at Dover. He wert out in a hine and undressed, and went into the water, but nothing more was seen of

A GENERAL MERTING of all the Roman Catholic associations of Germwill be held at Linz from the 22nd to the 25th of next month. Amongst subjects announced for consideration are, the formation of a Roman Cathonic rive Germany and the extension of the Roman Cathonic press.

Mr. Dallas, the American, Minister, had a long conference with Lord Cladon, on Friday week, at the Foreign Office.

THE LONDON DINNER TO THE GUARDS will be graced by a large quantienison, contributed by a nobleman of high distinction.

A LADY DROWNED HERSELF last week at Hammersmith, in conseque supposed, of a recent attack of small-pox which had disfigured her and so deranged her mind.

The Right Rev. Dr. Charles Baring, who has been appointed Bish Gloucester and Bristol, and the Right Rev. Henry J. C. Harper, who has appointed Bishop of Christ Church, New Zealand, were consecrated in the package of Lambeth Palace.

Wheat Readers

chapel of Lambeth Palace.

WHEAT REARED BY THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE on a farm at Daught 750 feet above the level of the sea, has brought, in the Haddington market, a quarter more than any other wheat exhibited.

NEVAN, the marine, who was convicted last assizes for shooting a serge of the Royal Marines on board the Runnymede, at Saltash, in the Hamon Plymouth, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on Monday. He appeared be deeply affected, and died struggling violently.

COVENT GAEDEN THEATER, it appears, is not in course of rebuilding all. The site of it has not been taken; neither has any contract for rebuilding it been entered into. Whether it will be applied to the same or some other pose has not yet been determined upon.

The TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION from Sardinia to Aloiers has beautiful.

THE TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION from Sardinia to Algiers has been in consequence of an accident to the cable.

MONT BLANC has just been ascended by a young Englishwoman, in compitith her father, a Mr. Forman. The ascent was made in the unusually started of fifteen hours—the descent in seven. Miss Forman is the fourth for he has accomplished the feat.

A SLIGHT COLLISION occurred last week on the London and North-We Railway, not far from Birmingham, between an up-train from Liverpool goods train. The slow pace at which the train was going prevented loss of but about twenty persons were more or less injured—one lady had her leg ken, another her jaw fractured.

THE CHOLERA is very severe at Madeira.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN were bathing at Southport, when one of them at of his depth and sank; another struck out to his assistance, but we agerly clutched by the drowning man that they sank together, and rese

MISS NIGHTINGALE has arrived at her home in Derbyshire.

THE STEAMER in which Prince Oscar of Sweden made the passage from a Korsor came against a rock. The Prince and the other passengers had sufficulty in reaching land in the boats.

BROADWOOD'S PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORY, an extensive range of prea-containing property of immense value, was totally destroyed by fire on Tu-evening.

evening.

A VERY VIOLENT THUNDERSTORM broke over various parts of the country of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week. Several persons were killed bightning, and many parts of Lancashire and Cheshire were flooded.

THE AMERICANS are afflicted by a rumour that Sir George Cornewall Larrying their man and defeating the Democratic candidate.

CHOLERA still continues its ravages in Lisson and through the province Peniche is now declared infected. The French screw liner Prince Jerone hoost several men from this disease and typhus fever: the ship has been verickly.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

The intence of duil sesson of the year, when those Londoners who along "the Rhine, the German baths, and the Continent generally, with anxious expectation to "Galignamis" rechangle of their invourities, and when the fashionable people left in town, heat-broken and subdued, find no newspaper attraction even in the police report, for two hot even for vice to be active, we are always pre-eminently dui for a little excitement. The conductors of the "Times," ever more to maintain their acknowledged superiority, have during the hast kindly paniered to the public taste, and have actually caused a sensing in the publication under his charge should, to a certain degree, of the editor of a responsible journal is to take care that the articles aring in the publication under his charge should, to a certain degree, milate; it is his special province to see that the current of opinion id be the same in all parts of the paper, and an editor who would his "imprimatur" on a laudatory review of Sir E. B. Lytton's works, in a leading article denounce the worthy Baronet as a metaphysical bata, would infallibly be removed from his post. From the comecutent of the season, the checal de bataille at her Majesty's Theatre come of which was deservedly refused licease by the Lord Chamberlain, musical critie of the "Tarvata," founded upon Alexandre Dumas novel of the "Dume aux Camelius," a translation of the dramatic on of which was deservedly refused licease by the Lord Chamberlain, musical critie of the "Times" (or some gentleman acting in his elleven the regular musical critic confined his notices during the scason to the open at the Lyceam), was foremost in his laudations his lyrical drama. Never before was seen such acting as that of Mülle-olomit, the heroine; never such pathoy, was foremost in his laudations and proper subjects along the content of the virtuous leader-writers of the same journal wakes up, and the heroine; never such enchantment. The shas been the stockattraction for three months, when just

and it will do much more real service than by publishing vituperative articles on moribinal plays.

The confession of the wretched murderer Dove is not without its lesson nor is the behaviour of the miserable convict devoid of matter for comment. It could scarcely be believed that, in the present day, there were any sufficiently superstitious to believe in the power of wizards, or their influence for good and ill, and I fear that too much will be made by the nathrivable of the apparent faith placed by Dove in Harrison of Leeds. After an attentive perrusal of the confession, my own belief is, that even in his dying hour, the murderer—who had shown himself not only weak, but craci and perverse from his youth—could not shake off all disguise, and endeavoured to obtain a posthumous credit for shallow-nuindedness, in preference to being remembered as an assassin. That this Harrison was a miserable isquostor and cheat, there can be no doubt; but I question much whether, as ascribed to him by Dove, he ever prompted the deed, his very shrewdness and foresight leading to a different conclusion on the subject. The tone now taken by prisoners under sentence of execution offers also matter for serious comment. These wretched beings, under the terror of their approaching doom, appear to fancy that the worldly expiation of their offences made by their death, is also a spiritual expiation for their crimes. Thus, for instance, Dove in a letter to Mr. Wright, the Manchester philanthropist, talks of his pleasure at having been led to commit the crime for which he was about to suffer, in order that he might pass through the fiery ordeal, and so be cleansed, &c. Thus, to themselves and to unthinking persons who read these accounts, the vilest criminals assume a species of pseudo-martydom, and the result must be dreadfully pernicious on those morbid minds which are always on the rack to know the movements and sayings of persons in such a position.

However dull we may be here in town, the good old city of Canterbury wakes at this s

indebted for the reaisemblance which now is considered as an essential part of scenic representation; she first rescued the more material portion of the drama from the state into which it had failen, struck a death-blow at conventionality, and taught the meanest member of her company that however had his part might be, it was worth devoting some attention to. Forn in the year 1797, the daughter of Francesco Bartolozzi, an connent engraver, she first came upon the stage in accordance with the wishes of her husband, M. Armand Vestris, first dancer at, and hallet master of, the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, and at which house she made her first appearance in "Il Ratto di Proscrpina." After acting for some time in Paris she returned to England, and accepted an engagement with Mr. Elliston at Drury Lane, where she shortly alterwards appeared in a parody on Mozart's Don Giovanni, called "Giovanni in London," in which she sustained the character of the hero, and Harley that of Leporelio. Her fame was now established, and she continued playing at Drury Lane and Covent Garden until she became the lessee of the Olympic Theatre, where she assembled round her an unrivalled Company, and where several of the most popular authors of the present day, among them Messrs. Planché and Charles Dance, first obtained celebrity. Here Mr. Charles Mathews u ade his first appearance in the "Old and Young Stager," in which he was admirably supported by Liston, then prime favourite of this establishment. In the year 1838, Madame Vestris was married to Mr. Charles Mathews, and they immediately started for America, leaving the Olympic under the management of Mr. Planché. On their return, they became lesses of Covent Garden, where several excellent comedies, burlesques, and pantomines were produced under their management. The speculation, however, was not a prosperous one, and the theatre was given up. After that they appeared at Drary Lane under Mr. Macready, at the Princess's under Mr. Maddox, and at the Layeum in the year 1847. Here Madame Vestris, thouch slightly broken in constitution, continued the prin t of scenic representation; she first rescued the drama from the state into which it had and utterly incurable nature, compelled her to retire from the stage. He last appearance was on the occasion of her husband's benefit, in September, 1854, when she played in "Sanshine through the Clouds," an English version of Madame de Girardin's drama "La Joie fait Peur," He dalent, industry, and kindheartedness will long be remembered in the profession.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

fession.

"Irish Assurance and Yankee Molesty," produced on Monday night at the Adelphi, is an exceedingly bad farce, which is rendered very fudictious and apparently very pleasing to the audience by the excellent acting of Mr. Burney Williams. This gentleman represents one of those wonderful stage Irishmen who invariably carry all before them, and manage matters exactly as they wish. Mrs. Williams, in a Yankee "help" in the same piece, gave study a réchauffé of everything else she has played in English, cur'sey-bobbing, an insal twang included. It is a pity that such an excellent actor as Mr. Williams should have chosen so had a vehicle for the display of his talent.

STRANGE MURDER IN FARIS

A MURDER attended with circumstances of extraordinary interest has occurred in Paris.

The murderer's name is Poirier, his age is thirty-five, and he was employed as office-porter by the Société d'Emigration Franco-Americaine, in the Rue de la Fidelité, Faubourg St. Martin. On Saturday week the chief employeds of the company, on the termination of the business of the day, went into the country intending to stop till Monday, and they left him in charge of the offices. In the evening he went out, and after stopping some time returned with a young woman, who went up-stairs with him, the concierge making no objection. In the night, the concierge, as already stated, was awakened by a strange noise on the staircase. He got up and found Poirier dragging down by the legs the body of a woman with the head cut off. The chemise of the vectim was fiel over the neck, probably to prevent the effusion of blood. The concierge, whose name is Ferragean, horrified, cried for his wife to come to him, and armed himself with an old sword. He then said to Poirier,—"Wretch! what have you done? You shall not pass!" "What matters it," said Poirier, "which r. I pass or not? I am avenged on a woman who has made on suffer a good deal, and I have no wish to escape! A Arrest me, if you tike!" He, however, returned up stairs, and the concierge and his wife hastened to summon the police. The police at once proceeded to the man's bearoon on the sixth story, but did not find him, nor any trace of the crime. They accordingly descended to the offices, the door of which was open, and found that the murder had been committed in a kitchen attached to them, which is fitted up as a bedroom. The first object that attracted their attention was an iron balance, forming part of a letter copying-priss; and as it was covered with blood, and had hair adhering to it, it was evident that the stained with blood, near the bed, which was also stained with blood (a fact which shows that the young woman must have been struck on the head whilst lying in it), was a la

in this pall was the head of the viction. On the table were some supply belief the process of pseudo-marty-foun, and the result must be dreadfully pernicious on those motible minds which are always on the rock to know the move meats and sayings of persons in such a position.

However and law may be here in town, the good oil city of Canterbury wakes at this season of the year from its solemn religious slamber, and is good the year from its solemn religious slamber, and is good in the gay costume of the Zingari, the venerable prelates throw sade their catomary exclusiveness, and all is joy. Moreover, the theart between the head of the police are making active researches after the may be a seried to the success of the control of the process of the control of the success of the control of the success of a sealant Crimean here's performance in the "Campa do one or two differences, to normonly supposed that his intentity was to discussional ladies and of the success of a new moderance acided the "Black Book," by Mr. Palarave Simpson. Miss Reynolds and Miss Marston are the processional ladies engaged at Canterbury.

English Italian is a favourite subject for joke among our Continents of the english that in the processional ladies engaged at Canterbury.

English Italian is a favourite subject for joke among our Continents of the successional ladies engaged at Canterbury.

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English Italian is a favourite subject for joke among our continents of the control of the control of the musical organ of the authority of the success of the success of the success of the success of the

SOME OF THE NOTABILITIES AT CHELTENHAM

SOME OF THE NOTABILITIES AT CHELTENHAM
CHARLES DAUBENY, M.D., F.R.S., PROFESSOR OF BOTANY IN THE
PNYERSITY OF ONPORD.

This distinguished professor, the president of the British Association for 1850, is a native of Gloucestershire, the county in which the recent scientific gathering has been held. He may be said to have followed Sir Humphry Davy in his researches into agricultural chemistry, a branch of science which in the present day has met with a more liberal and practical application than any other branch. His experimental papers on the action of light upon plants, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," have gained him great renown. After the publication of his "Theory of Earthquakes and Volcanoes" in 1848, his views as to the existence of the bases of the earths in their metallic state, underneath the crust of the earth, in a fused condition, was eagerly and universally adopted by the leading men among the professors of geology. We believe he is now professor of botany at the University of Oxford, and also curator of the Botanical Garden. There is little doubt but that his position as president of the British Association is mainly owing to the way in which he has supported it from the very first. He is a fellow of the Linnean Society.

COLONEL SIR H. C. RAWLINSON, F.R.S., &c. &c.

"This gallant and scientific soldier," as Mr. Tite styled him the other evening at Cheltenham, is an officer in the service of the East India Company. He is principally known for the arduous labour and acute perception which he has brought to bear upon the mysteries of cauciform inscriptions. If it were alone for the physical difficulties he has overcome in reaching the material upon which his rare analytical faculties have been brought to bear, we should be prond of his name; but in the variety of papers which he has contributed to the Asiate Society there are the results of one of the clearest-headed and most painstaking investigators of the time.

In his "Memoir of the Early Babylonian History," he informs us that

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riety of papers which he has contributed to the A-satic Society there are the results of one of the clearest-headed and most painstaking investigators of the time.

In his "Memoir of the Early Babylonian History," he informs us that he has "ascended the how of kings at least as high as 2,000 years n.c., and that he believes he ranges from 2234 n.c., to 1273 n.c., the latter date being the supposed commencement of the Assyrian Empire." It was on the celebrated mound of Birs-i-Nuaridi merr Babylon, that he made his groatest discovery; the inserted eighner built up into the corner wall, which being decyphered, identified the palace as "the Temple of the Planets of the Seven Spheres?" that it was repaired by Nebuchadnezzar, and creeted by his ancestor. It was among the mysteries of this insertption, that a portion of the Bible History has been so completely identified.

The superintendence of the Natural History Department of the British Museum for a long number of years, is no mean or despicable monument for a man to raise to himself. When one for an instant considers the care and the skill, but more particularly the discr-tion and judgment, required in a task of that sort—the conflicting inter sts that must be appeased or conciliated—the envy and uncharitableness that such responsibilities must necessarily incur, we must allow that a man to steer clear of such shoots, and after years of this anxiety to be still looked up to as a great authority among the scientific, though it be only upon some points, must feel that the head of the Natural History Department has been proved to possess not alone administrative talent, but scientific powers of a high order; and there can be no doubt but that Professor Owen will feel proud at having such a condition in the scheme for the re-arrangement of the specimens of natural history which has been also provessor and conservator of the museum of the College in 1835, Previous to this, he had been engaged in preparing the descriptive and illustrate challonge of the fossil organic

of Cambridge and Durham. He was an officer in the army from 1807 to 1816, serving in Spain and Portugal with the 36th Foot, and subsequently as Captain in the 6th Dragoons.

As far back as 1831, Mr. Murchison appli d himself to a systematic examination of the older sedimentary deposits in England and Wales, and after five years succeeded in establishing what he calls the silurian system. Mr. Murchison next traced the extension of the silurian system to Norway and Sweden, and particularly to the vast empire of European Russia, having explored the intermediate deposits between the English and the Russian, and next examined the Paleozoic rocks of Scandinavia.

On his return to England he was allowed to wenr the orders presented to him by the Emperor of Russia, and received the honour of British knighthood. He has since published his "Siluria," an elaborate volume containing a faithful outline of his previous labours, and has established his system in various parts of the world. In 1844 he instituted a comparison between the rocks of Eastern Australia and those of the Ural Moontains, and was the first who declared his opinion that gold must exist in Australia. In 1846 he urged the superabundant Cornish tin miners to emigrate to New South Wales, and there obtain gold from the soil in the manner that they extracted tin in their native country. Later in the year Sir Roderick stated his views on Australian gold to the Government. He is either Member or Fellow of a great number of Societies and Academies in various parts of the world, and in 1835 he succeeded the la cented Sir Henry De la Beche in the office of Director of the Museum of Practical Geology.

THOMAS BELL, F.R.S., PRESIDENT OF THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

Henry De la Beche in the office of Director of the Museum of Practical Geology.

THOMAS BELL, F.R.S., PRESIDENT OF THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

The transactions of the Linnæan Society are rich in papers upon a a variety of subjects by this learned professor, and it is not saying too much for him that he stands among the foremost of the British zoologists. His published works are, "The Discuses of the Teeth," "A History of British Quadrupeds," published by Van Voorst in 1837, and a corresponding work on "British Reptiles," in 1849—he is, and in fact has been for some time past, the owner of the house at Selbourne, which was the home of the Rev. Gilbert White, the eminent naturalist.

home of the Rev. Gilbert White, the eminent naturalist,
PROFESSOR GRAHAM, CHIEF ASSAYER AT THE ROYAL MINT.

There are few men in the present day held in such high estimation, and at the same time so little known, as Professor Graham of the Mint. It has been the fortune, good or ill, is opinions may vary, of this eminent professor, to have almost all his tame confined to the appreciating minds of his brother savans. A professor of Chemistry at the London University College, author of "The Elements of Chemistry," a most valuable work; employed by the Government in various chemical researches, and Chief Assayer to her Majesty's Mint—in him we have an instance of how great a man may be without his name becoming familiar.

His researches into the composition of the different salts was e thing to make him known to the scientific world.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION-MEETING AT CHELTENHAM, 1856.



ROYAL! OLD WELLS, CHELTENHAM!



SIR RODERICK MURCHISON,



DR. DAUBENY, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.



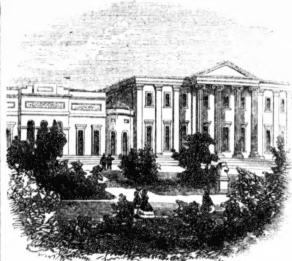
THE DEVIL'S CHAIR, NEAR CHELTENHAM.

THE DEVIL'S CHAIR, NEAR CHELTENHAM.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

TO CHELTENHAM BY RAIL.

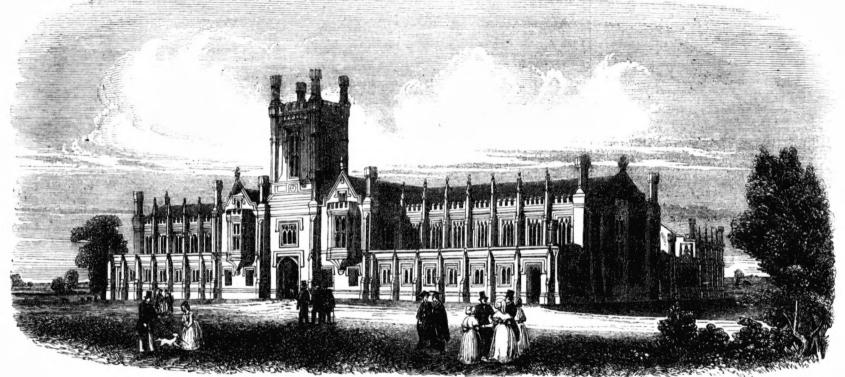
WE have a specialty for weather as well as Queen Victoria; if she monopolises all the days that are fine, we in our turn invariably select the wet ones. It was therefore with some degree of mortification that we drove up to the Paddington terminus on a merely dull day; but the rain which was gathering went with us, and the usual soaking was eventually not denied to us. Our Hansom drove rapidly (curiously enough, we were behind time) to that out-of-the-way and difficult-to-be-got-at terminus of the Great Western, which, instead of being built in the fashionable neighbourhood of Fleet Street, has got put out into the "slums" of Tyburnia. No sooner were we seated than the train ad-



THIRLESTONE HOUSE.



PROFESSOR PHILLIPS.



CHELTENHAM COLLEGE.



THOMAS BELL, F.R.S.



PROFESSOR OWEN.



JOHN EDWARD GRAY, F.R.S.



HAILES ABBEY NEAP WINCHCOME.

sanced with a slow, solemu kind of motion, that quickly gave p'ace to a more rapid movement, and we were fairly off, with the great London king behind us. Again we get a sight of green fields, that are not green, but rather any colour than green—melon-coloured fields, lemon-coloured fields, deep amber-coloured fields; for the corn is ripe and ready tort he sickle. Some of it is already cut, and there the sheaves loll against and support each other, as if they were staggering drunk with their own ripeness; and here and there is one past staggering, and nobly lying flat upon the stubble.

We wondered what the reaper's opinion (as he drank his beer out of his bottle, and ate his bacon out of his hand) would be about the British Associaton for the Advancement of Science, if indeed he could



PROFESSOR THOMAS GRAHAM, F.R.S., ASSAYER OF THE MINT.

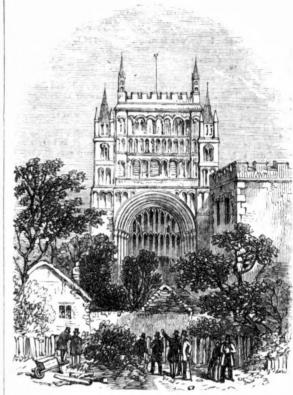


PITTVILLE SPA.

be brought to believe in it at all. It would be a curious and novel subject of inquiry for the philosopher himself.

On we go, faster and faster.

There are some envious poppies, so sick of growing among the corn



TEWKESBURY ABBEY.

that they have taken a railway bank all to themselves, and there they grow as red in the face as the traditional Turkey cocks.

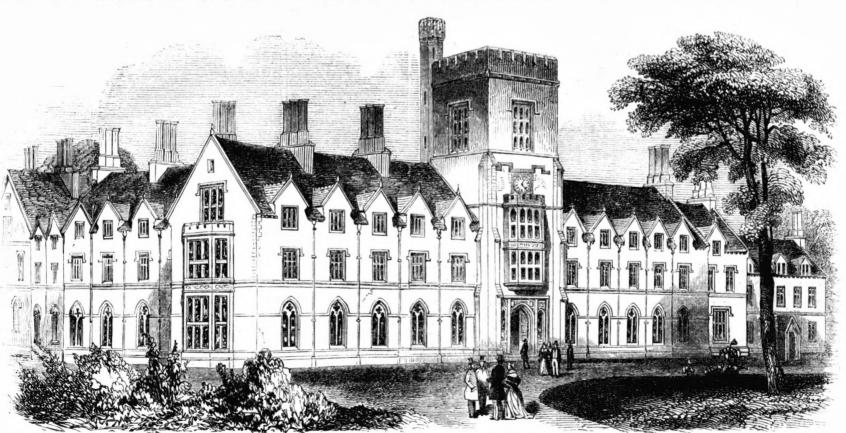
There is some beautiful clover; but who, we should like to know, is living in it?

On we go, till we get to Pangbourne, which word the guard pronounces as if he were playing it on a guitar.

Here is some chalk, and there grow some snowberries. How false those proverbs are! "As white as chalk, and as brown as a berry." Nothing of the kind! for the chalk is a deep brown, and the berries a pure white. Why, we shall be saying as black as a rook next, when every-



COLONEL SIR H. RAWLINSON,



AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.

body knows that the finest blues in the world are found in a certain lady's

body knows that the finest blues in the world are found in a certain lady's eyes and on a rook's back.

On we go—fields of corn in the distance looking like a game at draughts, where the men had got out of their places before the play had begun—apoplectic old beanstalks, getting black in the face at the idea of being "Refuges for the Insect Destitute;" and now the san comes out as the day is declining, just to tell the reapers it is all right. We feel that we are in the country at iast, with no signs of London now. Stay, though—by Jove, there's a policeman! We feel horrified. "Hurra!" says the policeman, and whips the grass with his walking-stick. We grow more reconciled—no true policeman would carry a walking-stick—we are in the country and here's a plantation of thin, straggling trees, looking like a large family that had been kept upon short commons.

Now for scenery—now for broad expanse of hill and dale, and chalk cliffs, and the Wiltshire downs near Marlborough. Now for charming mellow undulations of the horizon, which are not by any means full-grown mountains, nor yet sharp decided hills, but just a species of wart or beauty spot upon the face of Nature.

Here are some cottages with small gardens, each garden glorying in its few heads of onion seed carefully tied and made much of, and their stalks puffed out, so big and firm; and, were our eyes sharp enough, there we

lew needs of onion seed carefully fied and made much of, and their stanks puffed out, so big and firm; and, were our eyes sharp enough, there we should see the earwigs, looking sharp out for an opportunity of insulting their grandeur and defiling their sanctity by turning them into common lodging-houses.

Here are the stone hedges—hurra for the Oolite! Look at these stiff

Here are the stone hedges—hurra for the Oolite! Look at these stiff stone hedges, stretching across the uneven country, up hill and down dale—a wall of loose stones, entirely innocent of mortar—always seeming to be upon the point of tumbling down, yet always keeping upright—ugly enough, too, if it were not for their novelty and peculiarity.

Now we pass through some tunnels. There's tunnels for you; none of your smooth brick facings here, but rough honest stone, that, assisted by the moisture which percolates through, give one a grand idea of a stalactite cavern.

Now we pass through some tannels. There at an active that, assisted by the moisture which percolates through, give one a grand idea of a stalactite cavern.

What funny things the little villages (scattered over the Oolite formation) are! Standing, as they do, up and down, at all possible angles, the same tall, white walls and slated roofs, they look for all the world like a series of enormous German toy villages, and you only want the few people whom you see to be perched upon round wooden plinths, and everything would be complete. The very grass about here has a mossy and clumpy appearance, quite in unison with a child's toy. As to the houses, our mind is made up. A man once built a mill and made a fortune; the whole surrounding population went mad in consequence. Their only solace was building mills; and when streams were not available, they built dwelling-houses exactly like the mills. There are plenty of the latter, but they don't make fortunes at them now-a-days. They have knocked the R out of stream in this enlightened age.

We stated that our guard pronounced "Pangbourne" as if he were a guitar. "Goring" he shouts like a church organ; and "Cirencester" (he don't call it Ciseter) like cymbals; he is a sort of travelling Jullien's orchestra, a "thousand performers" in one.

We have the honour to travel in the same carriage with a member of the Linnean Society. We are not botanists, but simply fond of flowers, in the same way as we are fond of music or of painting. We casually notice a pretty wild flower, and ask the learned sevant the name. He bursts out on the instant with "——, —, —, —da" (we omit the Latin, from obvious reasons). This not being the popular, the short, the sweet, the vulgar term, we ask for its English name. Do you think he could remember it? Not he—at least it took him half an hour, and then he pronounced it incorrectly.

We now have the pleasure of seeing a curious sight—a large ship, a merchantman, in the midst of teeming fields and bowing corn. It is the ship canal that has been cut f

there meets.

Here we are at Gloucester at last. Long last this super-excellent railway, with the mysteries and the horrors of its loop lines, and its triangular lines, and its circum-diabolical lines! How the engine must have chuckled and puffed at the neat manner in which it sold a mild young gentleman, who was reading the "Life of Sylvanus Urban" in the "Gentleman's Magazine"! He got in two or three stations behind, with an immense army of lugzage, on his way to South Wales, and nervously informed everybody that, being well acquainted with the mysteries of this line, we were in a wrong carriage, and should have to change for Cheltenham at Gloucester; but he was in a wrong carriage himself, and he it was who had to change, luggage and all.

and all,
ospital at Gloucester is close to the station; and ominously enough
a back entrance to it which opens which; e is a back entrance to it which opens right on to the railway, as is had settled that an accident must happen, and it was better to pre

pare for it.

Away from Gloucester, catching a misty, but imposing, view of the Malvern Hills, with their sharp, peaked outline; huge lumps of granite only one fourth the height of Snowdon, but grand and mysterious, and what is worth remembering, the nearest approach to mountains within any reasonable distance of London.

Away! away! and here we are at Cheltenham at last.

Away! away! and here we are at Cheltenham at last.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Never, since the time "when George III. was king," has there been so numerous a body of distinguished men in Cheltenham. The large hotels were all filled, there were but few private houses vacant, and those who had apartments to let found no lack of customers; but instead of saying anything further about Cheltenham, it would be as well to commence a few words in respect to the British Association itself.

Its first meeting was held in York, in September, 1831, and was mainly due to the exertions of Sir David Brewster, who was well aware of the fact that in Germany for some years an Annual Scientific Congress had taken place in different cities, being patronised in Munich (where it met in 1827,) by the King of Bavaria, and in 1828 by the King of Prussia, when it assembled at Berlin under the presidency of Baron Von Humboldt.

when it assembled at Berlin under the presidency of Baron Von Humboldt.

It was the fact of a Philosophical Society having heen for eight or nine years in existence in that city which induced Sir David Brewster to fix upon York. A letter, which would be too long to quote, was written to the Secretary of the Society, and this having been submitted to the Council, and to the mayor and magistrates of York, and favourably received, the month of September was fixed upon as the most favourable time for this first Congress of British savans. We should mention that Sir Roderick Murchison in Loadon, and Messrs. Robinson, Forbes, and Johnston, in Editburgh, gave zealous and effective support to this great undertaking from the very outset.

The Archbishop of York also entered with spirit into the proposed plan, and offered hospitality to the leading members of the Association, receiving them at his palace. It was at the conclusion of this first meeting that local committees were appointed to act in London, Edinburgh, Dublin and also in Calcutta.

local committees were appointed to act in London, Edinburgh, Dublin and also in Calcutta.

The next year (1832) the meeting of the British Association was held at Oxford, when the members present showed a considerable increase upon the gathering of twelve months before. In that year the members of the Association numbered 700 and upwards, and included the Duke of Sussex, Lord Grenville (Chancellor of Oxford University), Lord Ashley, the Duke of Buckingham, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Cole, M.P., the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Exeter, Sir Henry Halford, Sir John Herschell, the Rev. Dr. Jeune, Sir Robert Inglis, the Earl of Lincoln, the Bishop of Llandsiff, the Earl of Minto, Viscount Morpeth, Sir Roderick Murchison, Lord Norreys, the Marquis of Northampton, the Bishop of Oxford, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Thomas Phillips, Sir Isambard Brunch, Viscount Sandon, the Earl of Selkirk, the Duke of Somerset, the Hon. Hanbury E. Tracy, Archdeacon Thorp, Mr. Henry E. Strickland, Mr. Hugh Strickland, the Rev. Dr. Foulkes, Dr. Baron (Gloucester), Mr. T. G. B. Estourt, and others.

On the occasion of the visit to Oxford, a well-deserved compliment was aid to the Association, by the creation of four of its most distinguished members as Doctors of Civil Law. These were—Sir David Brewster, Professor Robert Brown, Professor John Dalton, and Professor Michael

Faraday. Dr. Daubeny (this year's president of the Association) was one of the secretaries at the Oxford meeting.

Since this period, the Association has gone on increasing in importance, every year adding to the number of its members, which have included every great name in science during the last quarter of a century.

It has been received successively at the capitals of both Ireland and Scotland, twice at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and at the most important commercial towns in England,—at almost all of which places invitations have been given for a second visit, and in several cases the invitation has been given for a second visit, and in several cases

places invitations have been given for a second visit, and in several cases the invitation has been accepted.

The expenses attending the meetings of the Association are defrayed in rather a peculiar manner. Special subscriptions are raised at the place of meeting, the members' subscriptions being kept totally apart, and devoted to the publishing of scientific reports and the making of grants in aid of

to the publishing of scientific reports and the making of grants in aid of important discoveries.

Among the grants may be mentioned £1,200 for an investigation of the theory of tides; £1,430 for experiments on the mechanism of waves and the forms of vessels; £5,100 for investigations in astronomical science—a principal feature of which was the tabulating and reducing the astronomical observations in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich (an accumulation of upwards of a century, which, in its disorder, was worse than useless); £2,000 for meteorological and magnetic observations, made over widely-severed districts of the earth; £2,900 for natural history and geological researches; and £1,200 for railway and other investigations.

In all, the British Association has devoted £15,000 and upwards to purposes of this kind.

Trooses of this kind.

We here append a list of the places of meeting since the first formation the Association, with the President for each year:—

1831	York	Earl Fitzwilliam.
1832	Oxford	Rev. W. Buckland, D.D.
1833	Cambridge	Rev. Professor Adam Sedgwick.
1834	Edinburgh	Sir T. Makdougall Brisbane.
1835	Dublin	Rev. Provost Lloyd, LL D.
1836	Bristol	Marquis of Lansdowne.
1837	Liverpool	Earl of Burlington.
1838	New castle-on-Tyne	Duke of Northumberland.
1839	Birmingham	Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt, M.A.
1840	Glasgow	Marquis of Breadalbane.
1841	Plymouth	Rev. Professor Whewell.
1843	Manchester	Lord Francis Egerton.
1843	Cork	Earl of Rosse.
1844	York	Rev. G. Peacock, D.D. (Dean of Ely).
1845	Cambridge	Sir John F. W. Herschell, Bart.
1846	Southampton	Sir Roderick I. Murchison.
1847	Oxford	Sir R. H. Ingl's, Bart., M.P.
1848	Swansea	Marquis of Northampton.
1849	Birmingham	Rev. T. R. Robinson, D.D.
1850	Edinburgh	Sir David Brewster, K.H. LL.D.
1851	Inswich	G. B. Airy, Esq. (Astronomer Royal)
1852	Belfast	Major-General E. Sabine, R.A.
1853	Hull	William Hopkins, Esq., M.A.
1854	Liverprot	Earl of Harrowby,
1855	Glasgow	Duke of Argyll.
1856	Cheltenham	Dr. C. G. B. Daubeny.
7173		note for the manufactor of the Date

Not the least delightful feature on this busy scene, was the cordial and greeting which ever and anon was seen and heard on the (often

nearty greeting which ever and alon was seen and heard on the (often unexpected) meeiing of long separated friends.

CHELTENHAM COLLEGE.

This building, a fair specimen of our modern Gothic architecture, is one of the most distinguished ornaments of the town. It was first evalished in the year 1841, and designed for giving a classical education to the "sons of gentlemen." It was projected and carried out by a body of subscribers, each having the right of nominating one pupil.

The duties of the school were first commenced at Bay's Hill Terrace, but as constant additions were made to the pupils, it was thought best to erect a distinct building for the use of the College. Plans having been advertised for, one of a number of designs (that of Mr. J. Wilson, of Bath) was chosen; and the building before us does some credit to the architect.

The style of architecture is the Tudor or Perpendicular English of the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries, the tower rising to a height of about 80 feet. The grand entrauce is by a lofty doorway immediately beneath, which has been used as the fashionable or "carriage" entrance for the Members and Associates of the British Association. This doorway opens upon a vestibule and staircase, the latter leading to the library and private room of the Principal, and the former to the school-room and other chief apartments of the building. The entire length is about 240 feet, and the ground floor consists of a school-room 90 by 45, devoted during the past week to "Section C., Geology," under the plesident hip of Professor A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S., &c., &c.; the gymnasium, also 90 by 45, devoted to "Section E., Geography and Ethnology," under the able management of Colonel Sir Roseling and the former to the about 240 feet, has been used.

floor consists of a school-room 90 by 45, devoted during the past week to "Section C., Geology," under the president-hip of Professor A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S., &c., &c.; the gymnasium, also 90 by 45, devoted to "Section E., Geography and Ethnology," under the able management of Colonel Sir H. Rawlinson, F.R.S., &c.; a lecture-room, 40 by 32, which has been used as a Central Committee Room; and several smaller class-rooms, where the other and less interesting sections have held their daily meetings.

The interior arrangements of the building are well adapted to scholastic purposes. The large school and lecture-rooms are very lofty; the ceilings formed of deeply-sunk panels.

The principal features of the exterior are the tower (which redeems the building from a certain appearance of flatness and unimportance, which it would otherwise wear). the oricl windows over the centre entrance, and the bay window (35ft. by 20ft.) at the south end. The building was first opened for the purposes of a school after the Midsummer holidays of 1844, and so great has been the success of the institution that the number of pupils now amounts to about 650, and there are generally from thirty to fifty applicants on the lists for a vacancy; indeed, so rapidly has it increased that two wings have since been added, and the playground also has been enlarged to double the original size, and is now several acres in extent; here athietic exercises, open-air sports, such as cricket, and other manly games, are cultivated. only games, are cultivated. While studies, embraced under the generic term of the physical sciences

and such other practical matters as are essential to the well-educated mind of the present day, are here taught and encouraged, classical learning and the higher mathematics are not overlooked, as is proved by the notice boards which adorn the school-room and record the classical and mathematical honours won at the Universities by scholars from the Cheltenham

ollege. The Principal is the Rev. W. Dobson, M.A., a man of sound acquire

ments and extensive knowledge.

A plan has recently been projected, and is about to be carried out, to erect a College Chapel, at an expense of £4,000, to accommodate the scholars, the masters, and their families, and such other persons connected

with the College as think proper to attend. The two the

with the College as think proper to attend. The two the logical teach engaged at the College are the Rev. Thomas Pownall footbase and Rev. E. B. Wawn, M.A., who will officiate in the new place of worshing So valuable is the College property becoming, that original schore £50 are now frequently sold at from £90 to £100.

The Institution is divided into two Departments:—The Classical partment, and the Military and Civil Department.

The two divisions of the first class of the Classical Department are clusively taught by the Principal and Vice-Principal; who give character of instruction which shall enable the pupils to enter the tversities of Oxford and Cambridge.

In the Military and Civil Department the Classes are formed for the intended for the Military Academy, at Woolwich, the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and for Addiscombe. There are also Classes for an Commissions in the Queen's Army, and in the East India Commissions in the Queen's Army, and in the East India Commissions for Mercantile or other similar pursuits.

Of course, the interest attached at the profession of Civil Engineers, for Mercantile or other similar pursuits.

Of course, the interest attached at the present moment to the Colle arises from the fact of its being the place selected for the meetings of British Association. We will, therefore, attempt to convey some bleatherefore, if not graphic, at any rate reliable.

The Sections generally, it must however be understood, do not give a therefore, if not graphic, at any rate reliable.

The Sections generally, it must however be understood, do not give the idea of hard-working science—but rather of playing at Science. He we have the man of calsa deliberative experiment, and close, anvious a soning—the student and the thinker, alike leaving their laboratory at their study for change and the excitement of a week out of town, course, if either has made any discovery that is not yet pat ut to scientific outsider, he is only too glad to find an audience who have suffice sympathy of thought and

course, if either has made any discovery that is not yet patent to scientific outsider, he is only too glad to find an audience who have suffice sympathy of thought and study with him to appreciate the labour and genius that he is there to exemplify. It seems somewhat of a mistak shift the grounds for these meetings, by giving them a solemnity of pose and elevation which is really not their due.

It is a good thing for Professor Sedgwick to find the opportunity for week's communion with Owen and Murchison; it is good for Colonel R linson to be in personal communication with Mr. Nasmyth concerning theory of the origin of the cuneiforn character by the stamping of hard corner of a brick into the soft clay; and it is perhaps better that inhabitants of the chosen place should be able to look scientific and lend for a week; but that science is immensely advanced by these meeting, speaking as unscientific nonentities, and with all submission, he doubt very much indeed. Advancement to science there must be in mysys, but not at concernsationes, nor at evening lectures, nor altogethe the sections, except it be in the meeting of sexuals one with ano once a year, and in the meeting of the saxval with the practical wor as in the case of Messrs. Nasmyth and Bessamer, and a knot of inasters, in Section G., on that curious manufacture of iron, whereourse results are very likely to follow. We fear, however, that Sir R rick Murchison or any other of the exponents of the objects of their sum trip, to merely shaking hands with colleagues, or talking to iron-master.

THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

The first evening meeting was held in the school-room of Chelter College, illuminated for the occasion with seven pendant circles of shedding forth a profusion of light. It was held for the purpose of anguratin; the president elect, and receiving the customary annual course upon the state and progress of science. The very large plat was filled from end to end with the greatest scientific men and noble in the greatest.

was filled from end to end with the greatest continuous in the country.

His Grace the Duke of Argyle having addressed the meeting upon retirement, Dr. Daubeny proceeded at once to read his inaugural addressed composition of much eloquence, taking—rapid view of the progress present state of physical science.

With regard to the present position of the British Association, Daubeny thus spoke:—

Daubeny thus spoke:—

"Twenty years ago, the invitations sent us proceeded either from places the Universities expressly dedicated to learning, and therefore peculiarly caupon to lend a helping hand to science, or else from cities in which the dominant occurations brought the mass of the population into innuc date constant connection with sciential processes. Now, on the contrary, we have not to work the principal centres of fashionable resort—the favourite retreat the wealthy and noble of the land—vicing with each other in their cageines receive us; and an almost purely agricultural county greet bg us with the shearty welcome as that which we had heretofore received from the commer and manufacturing communities. I wenty years ago, it was thought no cess to explain at our meetings the character and objects of this association, and indicate it from the denunciations fulminated against it by individuals, and only parties of men who held it up as dangerous to religion and subversive sound principles in theology. Now, so marked is the change in public feels that we are solicited by the elergy, no less than by the lairy, to hold our mings within their precinets; and we have never received a heartier weleamed in the town in which we are now assembled, which values itself so especial with such good reason, on the extent and excellence of its educational estimants."

Thursday, the second day, we also except and excellence of its educational estimants."

ings within their precinets, and we have never received a heiertier welcome than in the tawn in which we are now assembled, which values itself so especialishments."

Thursday, the second day, was the commene, ment of the business of the sections; the committees of all seven of which were appointed to more after, preparatory to their more public proceedings at eleven. But these taking an active part therein might be seen throughing the Rotanda seen after eight, to receive their letters from the post-office, and obtain the association journal and other printed papers published for their information, and containing lists of the officers and committee, of the papers papered to be read, and a variety of other matters.

The Sections generally were well attended, many persons being prompted by curiosity to enter their precincts, in order to note how men of science conducted their inquiries, or else from a desire to see some eminent places of the statistical and Geographical Sections, over which Lod appearance they were strangers. This was especially the case in the instances of the Statistical and Geographical Sections, over which Lod Stanley and Sir H. Rawlinson respectively presided, and which, in course of the day, were visited by numbers who took but little interest in the important details engaging the attention of the members themselves. In all of the Sections the papers read were pronounced "highly satisfactor," and the discussions to which some of them gave rise, elicited much valuable information on the subjects to which they had reference. More than one of these ections rose soon after two o'clock, though most of them carried on their investigations till three, and, in the case of the Geological Section, until very near four o'clock.

The evening engager ent w. s. a promet ade at Pittville, and as the wester investigations will place in Sections for which being placed at the base of the cupola over the principal front of the building, "fectually illuminated the walks and gardens, enabling the smallest print

At the conclusion of his address, he was warmly applauded by a numerous and fashionable audience. In the other sections, a variety of interesting papers were read.

In the evening the members and their friends comprising the little of

real become by Colond Sir H. C. Rawlinson, on his recent (Bolyla) an discoveries for snowing, the fourth day of meeting, the various Sections (Bourney, the forethed and Doublich were stiguence of the execution to Circucoster, Mr. Jelinger Symons or on ——enomena recently discovered in the Moon," which can be apply upon the definition of the word "Rotation."

ca per grally upon the definition of the word "Robation."

IRE INCERSION TO CHENCESTER.

In geologist (Section C.) asserted that we could not do betavel on the "Oo be?" although a geographer decided that it western Railway is the best route, although an ethnologist I issued as our interpreter among the natives, and Colonel has deepphered the emoistoric characters of Bradshew, and upon at the interpreter sits of section A have sattled uncer the of tree sun, which the celebrated "Whirlieig" they was essist to "what down," yet here's a wet day. What is to be done? It is not appeared to the celebrated "Whirlieig" they was essisted uncer the "what down," yet here's a wet day. What is to be done? "I see coam upon your knees in the rain to clap a magest off the "or get a specimen of "Blue Lina" at Kenable, or leave an instruction of the companies of the salways the worst shoot.

shoemaker is always the worst shod.

The we have the control of a fossil description (its ribs) is state of preservation) and catch the nine o'clock train, by which to 20. There is a goodly muster considering the weather your bold and enterprising, showers of rain are simply ignored, although warning voices—whispering of colds and ultimate grach. You are your scientific man knows of a "glass" somewhere that is

were all sorts of peculiarities present: there were two or three who were very pretty to behold indeed; there was one in partial narrow-brimmed but, a black stock with a visible buckle—a stat too high," and a waisteout that bad no "sit" in it. Just s, with (in addition) a but of heir and whiskers that seemed to purpose in the world but one, and that was disfigurement (dry bair, that belonged to no perthed or part of the head), and a bran bar bog (slung over his arm) that slone again, it was so yellow. There were a great many among these excursionists inclining uss, who "asserted themselves," and spoke with Johnsonian dogand there were displays of curious caps made of recondite stuffs, relias of every sort.

natrellas of every sort.

It, after all, we were surprised to find that these men of science, and doctors, were very much like other men—that there was a professor, the tradesaum-like professor, as well as the carnest, doctor is also paile sopher—that they had their peculiar fun—that some were callely fond of the lasses—others were rather partial to their wine—that mest all of them had faith in good dinners, estarted off—first of all, back to Goodecster; then on to somewhere where the train was abunted on to another line, from whence we recall and round, (ii), as it by a fortunate chance, we found ourselves reaccities.

passed those toy vidage, looking more square and toy-like

with the standard enverse, with their crystal exclutions, and, really—with round places cut out as it for cosmor arise views, in stooping suddenly without apparent cause, out went the of the learner. Here was a pretty kettle of fish—here was a compact of the learner. Here was a pretty kettle of fish—here was a compact of the learner. Here was a pretty kettle of fish—here was a compact of the learner. Here was a pretty kettle of fish—here was a compact of the learner. The learner was a compact of the learner was a pretty kettle of fish—here was a compact of the learner.

NESTERS."

The most goes nown and the constance comes nowe."

The most we were at the Crencester Junction, where we stopped to known we were at the "Crencester Junction, where we stopped to known and the "fault," the nest thing that was investigated by Dr. Langester was the water of the realway pump, of which he took what is valed by colod a swig; and after the assembled company had followed such cample, oll we went to find "fault," with Nature. That is to say, a along the rainway emisiankment till we cause opposite a curious subspend faunation, which consisted, as far as we know, in the remarkably open danker dip of the Colife, a phenomena that, being unexplanned, cound by geologists a "fault," on the same grounds that a boy who canot "do his am," at selection by the color of the train a yto isful, and the clouds ready to host, so by the time we had reached increase, there was a good so art shower of rain to "assist," at the reasony of reception in addition to a strong body of Ciseterians, with a sa Quakers for the stake of variety.

Away we hearch in the rain, as done secon at the little nuscum creeted y Lard Bathurst for the preservation and exhibition of the Roman pavenum and reached in the other twenty feel square.

Ciseter as it is called, or Cirencester as it is wriften, has historic sociations dating back to the time of the Romans, when it was a Roman ation, the ancient Corinium; and its remains have been preserved in a receious way. The tesselated pavement has been taken up in patches, and reliable to the time of the Romans, when it was a Roman ation, the ancient Corinium; and its remains have been preserved in a receious dating back to the time of the Romans, when it was a Roman ation, the ancient Corinium; and its remains have been preserved in a receious day. The tesselated pavement has been taken up in patches, and reduced the attention of his lady auditors to the necklace, ringlets, chains, anders, and jewilets, which has been found in such prefusion. Of course, was into seasile for a body of scie

the stone portion of it was the stone of the neighbourhood (need we mention—the Ooshe).

It was very circuis to find among these remains a piece of needlework, executed by a lady, and copied from a piece of the pavement, not at all like the original, but sagaciously accounted for by a learned professor as equally exemplifying the principle of producing a drawing in squares, but which did not to anyholy else seem to require any exemplification at all.

The next part of the entertainment was the pictures at Lord Bathurst's, and the architectural peeuliarities of Circnesster Church. The description of these must be deferred from want of space till our next number.

We did not know the way to the Agricultural College, so we found our way to some more tesselated pavement, which had been preserved in the thee where it was found, being roofed over, and looking exactly like a tasce of oileboth that had been enoughed up and then laid out again; it was very fine, and consisted of representations of wild beasts and birds, the feeling about the drawing of which was something wonderful.

We made our entry into this building from the back, the front of it being curiously enough turned away from the high road, and facing on to the farm; however, the road does not lose much by the change, for though the building is altogether an assumption of the feudal battlement upon the humble brick, yet, from the irregularity which prevails at the back, the formal lines are broken. The eye is continually refreshed by variety, and the effect altogether is that of a very different building from what it proves to be.

The first place we visited was the Laboratory, round the walls of

sneck, the formal lines are broken. The eye is continually refreshed by sariety, and the effect altogether is that of a very different building from what it proves to be.

The first place we visited was the Laboratory, round the walls of which were eighty-two "lockers," for the students' use. The building was filed with tables, each table divided into four, and each division with its set of chemicals in little bottles—the labels of which we tried to read, but stopped short upon coming upon "Sesquichloride of Iron." In the theatre we found nothing remarkable, except a piece of bad taste in the shape of a pendant gashight of the most "gimerack-florid" description, two stundard diagrams, "a table of Elementary Substances," and "a table of British Strata;" in the corner was a class-blowing table and bellows, and the large black board still gave evidence of a becture on Intomology; for there were the remains of a butterfly's head, and two strongly-marked enters of. These were no students at work, it being holiday time.

On visiting the students'-rooms we found them arranged like wards in a prison; there were small studies and large, the small accommodating two, and the large five students. The large ones have plain tables, benches, and lockers; the small, pointed windows, a hanging shelf for the students' book, a table with a cover to it, two chairs and two lockers. Some of the walls have lithographs pinned against them, left there by

the students. The examination room is a large bare place, hardly old for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in this capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in this capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in this capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in this capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in this capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in this capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in this capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in this capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in this capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in this capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in this capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in this capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in this capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in the capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in the capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in the capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in the capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in the capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in the capation for the capation for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in the capation for the capation fo the students. The examination room is a large bare place, hardly old enough to be interesting. We pass the private rooms (some of which are lettered and numbered) on our way up to the Museum, where stulls of 10 · s, dogs, and boars, veterinary surgical instruments of torture, prepara ans of horse, and models of horse (the inner horse we mount, a far as has liver, lungs, &c., are concerned; but there is also a keleton of a very small horse, about as large as a ro king horse.

Specimens of wheats are hanging against the wall, but no other of the cereals; they are waiting now till the crops are in. Viewed as a museum, this room is rather a future; it has a few geological specimens, a few preparations, and in fact, just a few of everything.

He dormitories, which are senar ted from each other by a corrugated iron partition, have iron bedsteads. In their general arrangements they are simple, but we daresay, comfortable enough.

We now ascend the tover, the stone steps of which grow gradually less if equalities the distribution of the control of

we won't pretent to detail it, because we don't know it e country.

We descend again, and pass by way of the grand taircase (with the bidustrade cut into the stonework) through the dimag-hal, with its mass-trible and curious cross-barred chairs, into the bidustrade cut into the stonework) through the dimag-hal, with its mass-trible and curious cross-barred chairs, into the histary, where the Natural History of New York"—that wonderfully voluminous book of sever ten large volumes—ties on the table. It was presented to the College by the United States Government. They have a very small library, but then they are only a young institution. A few publications are taken in. The "Mark Lane Express," the "Gardeners' Chronicle," "Punch," the Illustrated paper and, of course, the "Times." The works that are in the library are principally relating to agriculture and farriery. Such hooks as "Agricultural Chemistry," by Johnston, and "Coleman on the Toot of the Horse," are the stuple of literature to be found on the shelves. The Post Office bag was hanging up as we passed out, and the list of trains by its side; but the one looked disconsolate and thun, and the other quite useless, in the absence of the life that must be ringing and buzzing about it when the students are here.

Outside of the College, the front of which is not at all ineffective if it

about it when the students are here. Outside of the College, the front of which is not at all ineffective if it were not for "want of breadth," we had to pass through a novel kind of gate, if such it can be called, shaped like an enormous V, on our way to the farm. About this we will not say more than that we are inclined to think it is very cleverly conducted, but we should be better able to speak with confidence if we were more familiar with the subject.

There is a rather extensive veterinary establishment to the left of the College, about which we are equally afraid to commit ourselves.

As we were crossing Lord Bathurst's Park, past the capital herd of deer, we noticed a small column in the distance; and asked a countryman what it was. He called it Queen Anne's monument, and that was all we could get out o' him. The villagers were playing at cricket in the park, where the cricket club meet, and where Lord Bathurst has built a cricket-house.

onse.

On Sanday, the Rev. Francis Close preached a sermon before the lembers of the Association, teaching "ti at the power of man may be great, at that it is nothing without the power of God." The Rev. Adam edgwick, the Professor of Geology, read prayers.

Sedgwick, the Professor of Geology, read prayers.

THE SECTIONS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL.

We devoted Monday to visiting the various Sections, and the first things that struck us in the room devoted to Section F.— Economic Sience and Statistics—were two large black boards with enormous addition sums, none of them appurently worked out—the room itself, simply a square room, with a red covered table on a raised platform—the regulation desk in the centre, and the three water bottles. The only things besides the addition sums that broke the monotony of the whiten-sl walls were two maps of an old date, the framework upon which the diagrams were to be pinned when they get them (which they don't seen in the labit of doing here), and a ladder, which must have been made by an amateer in a burry. The attendance was not very large. There were two pretty Quakeresses, a little bunch of arithmetical-looking men, and Mr. Monekton Milnes, who was arguing with Professor Walsh. A great many people just looked in, and then went away. One old gentleman, in particlar, seemed disgusted at going back (at his age too) to the first four rales of arithmetic.

Monekton Milnes, who was arguing with Professor Walsh. A great many people just looked in, and then went away. One old gentleman, in particlar, seemed disgusted at going back (at his age too) to the first four rades of arithmetic.

In Section D., which is devoted to Zoology and Botany, including Physiology, the eye is not so much pained by the bare walls, for these are cut up by four windows, and further assisted by a clock. Besides, this section is one that glories particularly in coloured diagrams, and as they are of the most perplexing description, one is naturally interested in their profundity. There were rather more people and more attentive listeners than in Section F. Professor Bell was (as president) in the chair, and, with his halar stuck upright all round his head, looked an admirable chairman, could be only have been seen; but he is so short, that when he sat down he seemed to drop through a trap and instantly disappear. Dr. Lankester stood up and spoke of important zoological facts with the air of a pleasant tradesman, not forgetting to show two of his rather prominent teeth. The table and littings are the same as in the other rooms, even to the soap dish and sponge with which the black board is cleaned.

Section G:—Mechanical Science, On Mondaymorning this section was in full feather, for Mr. W. Bessamer was reading his paper on the manufacture of iron and steel without fuel; and what between the people who, knowing nothing about it, didn't believe it, and those who, understanding it, were glad to find it could be done, the room was crammed with a most attentive and curious audience. Nasmyth, who on Saturday night was running about a not be conversatione and with excitement about a little bit of this iron, which, having been melted without fuel and cooled without forming seoria, was to the knowing ones a great discovery, was heard to say, "Eh mon, its enow to make an ir-ron-master's mooth water to see,"

This invention of Mr. Bessamer's is spoken of among the scientific as in a process by which ir

The platform, from its size, accommodates more professors than any of the others, and a goodly show they are. Two immense and keautiful geological maps about the walls, which are further assisted by prints and pectures, most of which were exhibited on the evening of the conversacione. Beside the aristocratic Scotch face of Sir Roderick Murchison sits. Professor Phillips, looking (with his white hair and peculiar silvery whisker) like an habitud of the Trensury bench; next to him is a closely built thin American, Professor Rogers; Lord Ducie sits behind, as does the President, Dr. Daubeny, whose head looks like one of those gutta percha Frenchman's heads pinched up to about half its size; Dr. Rae, the Arctic explorer, is quietly listening to Professor Sedgwick, with one eye, however,

for the magnificent show of female beauty that is assembled in this capacious room.

Section E.:—Geography and Ethnology. Here is the resort of fashion. There are no forms or seats here, but mahogany chairs; the room is adorned with lovely flowers, specimens of old china, statuettes, bronzes and pictures, which quite throw the maps and diagrams into the shade. Colonel liawlinson, with his marked features and dark hair, is the President; and Professor Buckman is reading his paper on "Antiquities found at Circucester as evidence of the Domestic Manners of the Romans." He has before him vases, pots, pans, steelvards, and all sorts of familiar domestic utensis. Buckman has a beard rather disproportionate to his thin, pleasant-looking face, and behind him stands Dr. Macdonald, who looks as much like the Wandering Jow after a long day's journey, as one can well imagine; his expression, however, is one of the mildest that we know, notwithstanding his dark eyebrows and gray hair and whiskers.

Professor Buckman, by the way, is rather a dandy, and is certainly very glad to have such a lovely and fashionable audience as the one he has before him. Sach little bounets, such lovely smites, and such extensive pettecouts! This section is held in the room that corresponds with that in which Section G is held.

Here is a curious section. This is "A," and is devoted to Mathema-

which Section G is held.

Here is a curious section. This is "A," and is devoted to Mathematical and Physical Science. It is here that Mr. Jelinger Symons was coldly listened to last Saturday, and it is here that the little machine which so completely confutes that gentleman's incoherent argument is to be found. Galvanic batteries and barometrical eccentricities are displayed side by side. There is also being exhibited at this moment a young gentleman with very sharply-twisted reddish moustachios, a hesitating utterance, and just the ghost of a lisp. He looks rather bashful, uses no action in speaking, gets through his paper (which is a very good one on some useful barometrical cluservations made at Scarborough) as quickly as he can, and his name is Capt. Woodall. This is not a popular section, but seems in a measure to be used as a relief after the excitement of the geological or the ethnological sections. It is held in one of the small rooms; two of the walls are pierced by windows; the other two are without ornament, or in fact anything—unless the eternal black board and a large sheet of crampled paper, with a world of mysterious letters and figures, are worth mentioning.

ment, or in fact anything—unless the eternal black board and a large sheet of crumpled paper, with a world of mysterious letters and figures, are worth mentioning.

Section B.:—Chemical Science. Here we are met by a strong smell of chemicals, and the spare figure of M. Claudet, the daguerrectypist. We find diagrams of furnaces, and of a series of experiments for the detection of strychnine, and while we are observing this, an inoticing that this is one of the small rooms, and almost identical with the other three—the same forms, the same gratings in the floor, the same oakencupboard in the corner (with striped turretted cornices), the same platform decorated with no cloth, the same bare walls—while we are observing this, a curious singsong voice with a strong German accent is buzzing over a paper, and is found to proceed from the tall thin intelligent spectacled Voelcker.

We should not omit to mention that there is one peculiarity about this room which we have not yet mentioned—the platform table is covered with little bottles containing chemicals, some of them of a highly destructive character; for instance, there is strychnia enough in one bottle to kill all the inhabitants of Cheltenham. The attendance here is very slack.

The above comprise all the sections, and we come out into the playground, or rather tennis-ground; in the covered part of which are stowed (in the most admirable disorder), all the school furniture, from the writing-desks down to the porter's stool.

The drawing-school to which you enter from the play-ground is admirably furnished with copies from the antique. It is now converted into a committee-room.

There is a fine open space to the right of the college, which is also used

committee-room.

There is a fine open space to the right of the college, which is also used

There is a fine open space to the right of the conlege, which is also used as a play-ground.

It will not be fair to the Association, or to certain members of it, to leave the College and the sections without mentioning three or four of the most interesting papers that were read: for instance, there was a marvel-lously common-sense straightforward paper read by James Nasmyth, Esq., on "the Plastic Origin of the Cunciform Character and its Relation to our own Alphabet." He expressed his opinion that the cunciform character was formed by the pressure of the corner of a hard brick on the soit clay, and that for the brick was afterwards substituted a stylus of a triangular shape; that the shape of the character was preserved after the material and instruthat for the brick was afterwards substituted a stylus of a triangular shape; that the shape of the character was preserved after the material and instrument were changed to a stone and a chisel. This simple yet ingenious statement at once solves a difficulty that has worried the brains of the Cunciformists, for it not only is worthy of belief, but at once accounts for all the peculiar formation and constant repetition of the "arrowhead," or "brick-mark," as it should now be called. It is of no importance that some further reasonings of Mr. Nasmyth were opposed by Dr. Hincks, for on this main question, Colonel Rawinson expressed his gratification, and the solution of the riddle has been universally accepted.

There was a curious paper by Jelinger Symons, Esq., on "Phenomena recently discovered in the Moon," which was listened to with some attention, but which was incredy listened to, an ingenious little model being shown afterwards which effectually disproved all Mr. Symons's assertions and reasonings.

and reasonings.

Some papers by Mr. T. Horsley, on "Strychnine," were highly interesting and a paper by Mr. C. Pooley, on "An Attempt to Engrave Collodion Photographs by means of Hydroduoric Acid Gas," was about the most practical experiment on engraved photographs that have ever been performed. There was some discussion as to the manner in which the glass had been acted upon, but a porcelain plate was shown which left no room for doubt.

Terhans one of the most interest and provided the most provided the most

room for doubt.

Perhaps one of the most interesting things not purely scientific that has occurred here was the expression of opinion by Sir Roderick Murchison and the Geographical Section, upon the long-disputed point about Franklyn. Sir R. Murchison argued that the information afforded by Dr. Rae was of that important character as to render it necessary (for the sake of science and the memory of those Arctic martyrs) that mother expedition should be fitted out, to explore "that na row tract of country yet unexamined from which the Esquimaux brought the relies that we have, and where the ill-fated ships are undoubtedly frozen up."

In the evening, Mr. Grove, Q.C., F.R.S., delivered a lecture to a numerous assembly of the Members on "Correlation of Physical Science."

On Thesday, the business of most of the sections was brought to a close at about four o'clock.

ut four o'clock.

at about four o'clock.

Colonel Rawlinson, President of the Geographical Section, desired to express the thanks of the Association for the kind reception they had received, and the ample accommodation that had been provided.

At half-past five, the President's dinner took place at the Old Wells Music Hall, Dr. Daubeny of course presiding, supported on his right by Earl Ducie, and on his left by Lord Stanley. Nearly 300 sat down to a dinner, very excellently served by Mr. Davis of the Queen's Hotel.

Wednesday brought the proceedings of the Association to a close, by a general meeting at the college.

dinner, very excellently served by Mr. Davis of the Queen's Hotel.

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The Floral Exhibition proved to be one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever seen in this part of the country. Some very beautiful specimens were shown, and the scene was enlivened by a variety of music, played by the artillery band, who were engaged for the occasion.

On Thursday, a geological party visited Charfield; going on to Chepstow Castle, and Winchcomb.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR 1857.

It was at a special meeting of the General Committee, held on Monday afternoon, the President in the Chair, that the conflicting claims of Dublin and Manchester as to the place of reception in 1857, were finally settled.

After some discussion, Sir Roderick Murchison moved, and Mr. Heywood, M.P. (of Manchester) seconded, a resolution that the next meeting of the Association be held in the city of Dublin, which was ununinously agreed to; after which, Dr. Whewell proposed, and Sir William Hamilton seconded, that the Rev. Professor Loyd, of Trinity College, Dublin, be nominated President for 1857, which was agreed to nem, con.

After agreeing upon the list of Vice-Presidents, the meeting separaed.

[We shall have something to say respecting the temporary Local Geological Museum, at the Literary Institution, the Picture Gallery at Thirlestoine House, Tewkesbury Abbey; and other matters connected with the Cheltenham meeting, in our next number.]

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT EDINBURGH, ILLUSTRATED BY OUR OWN ARCHÆOLOGIST.





ST. MARGARET'S WELL-OUTSIDE VIEW.

of much consequence till the latter part of the fourteenth century. He mentioned that Froissart speaks of it in 1385 as the Paris of Scotland, and says it did not contain so many as 4,000 houses, meaning, beyond a doubt, 400, for it then consisted of but a single street. No houses of that era survive to prove how small, rude, and frail they were. Wood continued to be a large material in the domestic architecture

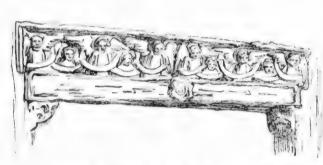


ST. MARGARET'S WILL- INSIDE VIEW



INSPECTION OF THE STAINS OF RIZZIO'S BLOOD IN QUEEN MARY'S CLOSET AT HOLYROOD.

THE ASCENT OF ARTHUR'S SEAT.



LINTEL OF DOORWAY IN THE CHAPEL AT HOLYROOD.



MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE IN EDINBURGH.

In the hurried account of the proceedings of the Archæological Institute in Edinburgh, which we gave in our last number, we omitted to allude to some interesting papers which were read at one or other of the meetings, and which related particularly to the metropolis in which the annual gathering of the Institute was held. Among these, one read by Mr. Robert Chambers, "On the Ancient Buildings of Edinburgh and the Historical Associations connected with them," was, from the subject, listened to with more than common interest.

Mr. Chambers informed his hearers that Edinburgh was not a town

of the city throughout the fifteenth century, during which period Edinburgh was gradually becoming a town of importance, a frequent seat of Parliament, and the residence of the monarch. A house had an inner stone fabric, but there was always a wooden front six or seven feet in advance, formed by projecting beams. Edinburgh does not probably possess any houses of older date then the close of the fifteenth century. About that time the Cowgate was building (a name which appears to be a corruption of "Sou'gate," i. e., Southgate), as a new town or suburb for the accommodation of the higher classes of people. A few of the primitive houses of the Cowgate, built about 1400 or 1500, still exist. They are the contemporaries of many castles, the ruins of which are now

scattered over the country. The style of door seen in all these early wooden houses must be pronounced greatly superior in elegance to any doors given to modern houses either in Edinburgh or London.

The next stage of house-building gives us the same form, with merely a. It more elevation and the addition of some ornamental work. About 154e, houses were three and four storeys high. The gallery in front of the first floor was usually open. There the family could promenade and enjoy the open air in privacy and comparative safety. Of the wooden-fronted house of about 1540 we have still several interesting specimens, serving to recibit to us Mary's reign. There is a fine example at the head of the Wissew. The covered space in front of the booths is still open, and used for the exhibition of merchandise, though of a humble kind. In this respect, the house forms a last surviving fragment of what the High Street was, in mercantile respects, in the sixteenth century. Three or four specimens of this form of house are still to be seen along the north side of High Street. The characteristic features of all are alike—the strong skeleton-work of stone, with the wooden front six or seven feet in advance, the outside stone stair projecting into the street, and the handsome moulded doorway. One handsome specimen opposite the head of Niddry Street is worthy of special notice on account of its double form. In 1572, when



the castle and the city were in possession of the Queen's party and beleaguered by the troops of the Regent, the exigencies of the people for fuel led to the demolition of many of the timber buildings. The latest example of houses with wooden fronts is in the Netherbow, dated 1600. The medieval custom of putting inscriptions on houses was displayed in full vigour in Edinburgh, but not so much before the Reformation as after. Having given many interesting specimens of these, the paper went on to state that houses wholly composed of stone, which before the reign of Mary had been rare exceptions, began after that period to become common The earliest examples of these were built by wealthy citizens.

Mr. Chambers, moreover, read a paper on Edinburgh Castle as it existed before the siege of 1573. He said that in the present Edinburgh Castle, under the mask of a modern military station and barrack, were the broken and degraded remains of a national fortress and royal residence of the old days of Scottish independence. He traced

story of the principal old buildings, and showed as possible, what the castle was before the alterations which it sustained in consequence memorable siege of 1573. Previous to that the buildings of the castle were less numerous now, as it showed scarcely any beyond the of the apper platform of rock or citadelast the east. On the lower and wider platfowards the north and west, there was little in a wall of defence running along the summit chiff, with turrets placed at intervals, and having a postern whence it was possible to descend the of the rock. Notwithstanding its limited accomposed 28 to have a gerrison of 400 soldiers within the On the upper platform were various buildings, of which still existed, while others had been ished in the siege referred to, or had given way was a palace which had been used by successive lished in the siege referred to, or had given way be common-place structures. At the north-east was a palace which had been used by successive ish sovereigns before Holyrood existed. We had can softracing this palace to a very early date. The common of the existing builded in the leventh cenbut none of the existing buildings could be safely field as of her time, save the small chapel standing hed on the lottiest punnale of the rock, which, after a period of neglect, had been repaired a few years. The massive series of buildings which rose from the at the south-east angle of the upper quadrangle and esquare, constituted strictly what remained of palace as existing previous to 1573. The paper luded with some remarks as to the origin of the of "Castrum puellarum," or Maiden Castle, a by early writers to Edinburgh Castle, a name h was common to many ancient ruins both in and and England. It had been suggested by the Mr. Chalmers, of Auldbar, that the derivation from Mai-dun, a fort commanding a wide plain or ict.

Mr. Chalmers, of Auldbar, that the derivation from Mai-dun, a fort commanding a wide plain or riet.

Among other places of public interest thrown open he members of the Institute during their visit to the trish capital, was far-famed Holyrood, the palace of the Stuart. An edifice associated with the lives misfortunes of so many historical personages is urally attractive, even for the twentieth time, and the occasion to which we refer, the archæologists, e and female, were far from disdaining to repair to ene, haunted, as it were, by the shade of the fair can who perished at Fotheringay—the stone on he she knelt at her coronation—the throne on che she sat in royal state after her marriage with Italian musician—the secret staircase by which they—the small closet in which she supped with Italian musician—the secret staircase by which they—the small closet in which she supped with Italian musician—the secret staircase by which they—the small closet in which she supped with Italian musician—the secret staircase by which they—the small closet in which she supped with Italian musician—the secret staircase by which they—the small closet in which she supped with Italian musician—the secret staircase by which they—the small closet in which she supped with Italian musician—the secret staircase by which they—the small closet in which she supped with Italian musician—the secret staircase by which they—the small closet in which she supped with Italian musician—the secret staircase by which they—the small closet in which she supped with Italian musician—the secret staircase by which the she with the little them they—the small closet in which she supped with Italian musician—the secret staircase by which the she with the little them they—the shade of the fair charles, by Jameson of the she with sh

ssociations.

But gloomiest of all is the corner where David Rizzio fell a victim to the revenge of a poor, jealous husband, and to the haughty indignation of fierce and irritable barons. On the spot where the unhappy wretch is said to have weltered in his blood, a large discolared mark is pointed out on the decayed flooring. We ought not to conceal the fact, that this dark stain is not everywhere believed to be genuine; but we have no wish to be incredulous on such a subject. Why, indeed, should we? The mark looks old; it is not erusted like recently deposited blood, but has an unctuous appearance; and it is impregnated with the structure of the wood, just as Rizzio's blood would by this time have been. Moreover, the spot is regarded so much veneration by Scottish patriots, and pointed out with so much veneration by Scottish patriots, and pointed out with so much solemnity by the keepers of the palace, that it would hardly be courteous for a stranger to express any incredulity. So we pass



ROBSON AS MEDEA .- (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS.)

on, recalling to memory the ludicrous story told by Scott in his "Chronicles of the Canongate"—how a Cockney agent, when shown through Holyrood, was told by an antique cicerone of the indelible stain; how he conceived the grand idea of trying the effect of some "patent scouring drops;" plumped down on his knees, and applied the clixir with the corner of his handkerchief; how the good dame screamed for assistance; and how Chrystal Croftangry, who was in the loag gallery, wondering why the Kings of Scotland had all noses like knockers, coming to the rescue, persuaded the Cockney that there might be such things as stains which ought to remain indelible on account of their associations.

ciations.

Behind the Palace are the ruins of the Chapel of Holyrood, which carries Behind the Palace are the ruins of the Chapel of Holyrood, which carries the imagination back to the days of that King of Scots whom the church canonised, and whom James I. described as "a sore saint for the crown." One day—so runs the legend—King David, following the advice of his profligate young nobles instead of his ghostly confessor, went forth to hunt the deer. While separated from his companions, the King was attacked by a wild stag, and in the utmost peril, when suddenly an arm, issuing from a dark cloud, placed in the king's hand a luminous cross, which quickly frightened the animal away into the forest. King David, in gratitude, erceted on the spot an abbey, which was, from the circumstance

narrated, called Holyrood, or Holy Cross. It was no till the reign of James V.—though Edinburgh became the capital of Scotland about 1436—that the first palace, distinct from the abbatial buildings, a mere hunting-lodge, was erected; and the edifice, as it at present appears, did not come into existence till the middle of the seventeenth century.

The chapel of Holyrood, which has leng been in ruins, is now roofless and open to the winds of heaven. It is literally floored with tombstones; and there in damp vaults are the bones of many a Scottish king, and the ashes of Darnley and Rizzio, and others well known to the readers of history and romance.

Leaving Holyrood, we commeuce the ascent of that range of hills crowzed by Arthur's Seat, and pass by the well and the ruins of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Anthony the Eremite. The well had in other days the reputation of some mystic virtue; and even now urchins, with an eye to the main chance, are ready to invite strangers to drink of its waters from their tin cups.

The summit of Arthur's Seat is 822 feet above the

now urchins, with an eye to the main chance, are ready to invite strangers to drink of its waters from their tin cups.

The summit or Arthur's Seat is 822 feet above the level of the sea, and the ascent is so steep that there are only two paths by which it can be attained. On reaching the black mass of basaltic rock, our adventurous tourists were well rewarded, for Arthur's Seat is the highest point for many miles round, and commands a view of real beau'y and grandeur.

Beneath appears "Dun Edin's town and towers," the Palace of Holyrood — its roofless chapel—and the Castle crowning, as it were, the picturesque background. On the left is seen Heriot's Hospital; and on the right the new town, so gay and pleasant, with its streets and squares of white stone. All around, more or less dis'ant, are scenes of interest—the shores of Fife, Preston Bay, North Berwick Law, the Frith of Forth, the fertile fields of Lothian, the Palace of Dalkeith, Melville Castle, Corstorphine, and the Hills of Braid and Black, celebrated in the pages of "Marmion."

St. Margaret's Well is situated at Restalvice for

Dalkeith, Melville Castle, Corstorphine, and the Hills of Braid and Black, celebrated in the pages of "Marmion."

St. Margaret's Well is situated at Restalrig, formerly called Lake Sterig, about a mile eastward of Edinburgh, and is a structure of considerable antiquity, having been erected at an ear y date by the community of St. Margaret's Nunnery. The well stands on the roadside, near St. Margaret's church, also originally an ancient edifice; but which, along with the well itself, was nearly demolished by the followers of Knox at the time of the Reformation. The church remained for many years in a ruinous condition, but has of late been restor d, repaired, and partially rebuilt, by the Free Church of Scotland, and is now used as a place of worship in connection with that body. Restalrig closely adjoins Piershill cavalry barracks, and is a place of much resort on Sunday evenings by a portion of the inhabitants of Edinburgh.

Some of our readers may probably be old enough to remember, when, towards the close of the last century, there flourished in the capital of Scotland a society that had been instituted in 1740, and whose members were pretty extensively known as "the chairmen." These men, some of whom appear in Kay's portraits, were chiefly Highlanders, and carried the sedan chairs which then abounded in the northern metropolis. They were besides employed in such odd jobs as carrying parcels and letters, and attending strangers who happened to visit the city, and some of the master chairmen are said to have realised considerable fortunes.

ter chairmen are said to have realised considerable fortunes.

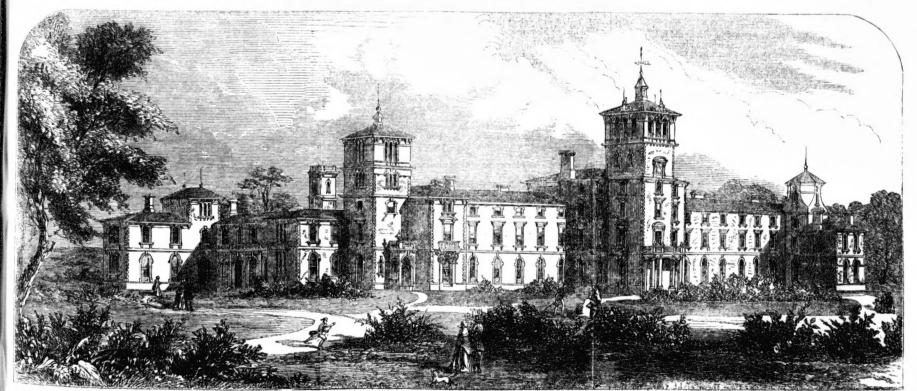
When the introduction of hackney coaches, and a change in the habits of the fashionable, subverted sedan chairs, the glory of this society departed, and its members gradually came to be recognised as simple porters. They retain, however, in full force, several of the prominent characteristics of their predecessors, especially such little peculiarities as answering to the name of Donald, exhibiting a partiality for snuff and the corners of streets, and cherishing a tender affection for whisky and a lazy life.

ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

It is now about twelve years since an institution was founded with the benevolent object of relieving fatherless children, without respect to place, 5°x, or religious distinction, the only qualification, in fact, being that the child should be destitute, and above the condition of the pauper. The children were to be received at any age (from their birth, if necessary), and are all retained and provided for, the boys until fourteen, and the girls until fifteen years of age.

The institution founded on this liberal principle has, it appears, enjoyed a career of uninterrupted and increasing prosperity. Since its commencement it has received 314 children, and it has now no fewer than 134 within its walls. It is sustained by the voluntary contributions of the benevo-



ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT DENMARK HILE.

In consequence of the inconvenience of the present building, the governors have acquired an estate in the parish of Coulston, with a view of erecting forthwith a spacious edifice, adapted to the growing wants of the charity. The ground, it should be remarked, adjoins the Stoats Nest, and is about two miles from Croydon. The site is remarkably fine, and the building, when completed, will form a striking addition to the land-scape. The plan is in some respects peculiar, but the architect has kept in view the bold undulations of the ground, and has arranged his design in three well marked groups, which will be appropriated to the infants, the boys, and the girls respectively. The structure, which, it is calculated, will accommodate at least 350 children, will be in an Italian style, from designs furnished by Mr. Moffatt, and it will possess a frontage of no less than 350 feet, with wings, giving it a depth of about 200. The ornamental portions of the work are to be executed in freestone, and the great masses of surface in Devonshire marble. The contract has been taken by Mr. Pollard, of Taunton, for £18,000.

Last week, the corner st.ne was laid by the Lord Mayor, in the presence of a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen. On the day appointed, a special train was provided, which conveyed the London visitors to a temporary station, erected at the foot of the hill which is about to be crowned by the new edifice. As soon as the company arrived, a procession was formed, preceded by a military bank; and when it reached the tent in which the ceremonial was to take place, the "Old Hundredth' was sung by way of prelude. A number of coins of the present reign were then placed in a cavity in the lower stone, and with them were deposited several scrolls.

The Lord Mayor, having delivered a few appropriate remarks, pro-

scrolls.

The Lord Mayor, having delivered a few appropriate remarks, proceeded to lay the upper stone in the usual manner; and an appropriate prayer having been offered up, cups containing corn, wine, and oil were then presented to the Lord Mayor, who emptied them upon the stone as emblems of peace and plenty. Next, a hymn was prettily ung by the children, after which a very interesting ceremony was gene through—namely, the presentation of purees by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The "National Anthem," followed by cheers for the Queen, and for the prosperity of the undertaking, concluded the proceedings.

After the ceremony, had been provided in an adjoining marquee, at which the Lord Mayor presided, his Lordship being supported by the Marquis of Townshend, the Marchioness, and Lady Audiey Townshend. On the subscription lists being read, it was found that the total sum realised was about £3,500.

Townshand, the Marchioness, and Lady Audiey Townshend. On the subscription lists being read, it was found that the total sum realised was about £3,500.

MR. ROBSON.

The anxiety of the public to know as much as possible of the private history and affairs of people whose business it is to amuse them, should by no means be charged with the motive of idle curiosity. It is a perfectly rational feeling, based upon the most business-like considerations of self-interest. A certain man devotes his life to making a certain portion of our lives pass agreeably. That man is important to us. Consequently, we feel that we can not know too much about him. It is requisite that we should be furnished with the date of his birth, that we may form an estimate as to how long he is likely to remain in our service. Who were his parents? Were they strong people or long-lived people; were they subject to any particular diseases or failings, liable to be transmitted through blood or education to their offspring? It is he married—and it so, twhom? And if not, wherefore? It is of the gravest moment that his domestic arrangements should be satisfactory, or he may be off to America, or over Waterloo Bridge in an time! Where does he live? It is to be hoped in a healthy situation, of course, but we ought to know for certain. What does he eat." If the does he sleep? Who are his friends? How much about the care is a subject of the course of

made his first appearance at that establishment in 1844, remaining there five years.

It is a matter of astonishment to many that so excellent an actor should have played in London for so long a time, and attracted so little attention among the more cultivated classes. But the remote situation and not very high repute of the theatre should be considered. It is also more than probable that the actor's powers had not yet developed themselves. Nevertheless, even then Robson had his discerning admirers. An esteemed friend of ours—of the almost extinct species "playgoer"—has been an intolerable nuisance to us any time these eight years, on the Robson question first, by eternally boring us to "go and see a little

lent; all who subscribe are members of the institution, and participate in the management of its affairs, and it now flourishes under the immediate patronsge of the Queru.

In consequence of the inconvenience of the present building, the go-

man up at the Eagle who would take the shine out of them all one of these days," which we invariably refused to do; and, at a later period, by beasting whenever we need him of the verification of his prophecy—which he does with an air of advantage over us that is positively gelling.

Our enthusiastic friend, however (who now goes to the Olympic at an average of six nights a week, when his favourite is phyin,, informing the audience on either side of him that "he was one of the frat to discover," As &c.), does not appear to have been the only one of his was oftlinking. The manager of the Queen's Theatre, Dublin, officed litr. Robson an engagement, in a leading position, which was accepted, and commenced in 1850. With the Dublin public—honourably celebrated for its high appreciation, and fastidious standard of excellence in every department of art—the new comedian became immediately a favourite. He remained in the Irish capital for three years, dividing his time there between he two principal theatres. On Mr. Compton's secession from the Olympic, he was engaged by Mr. Farren to supply that gentleman's place. Ile appeared at Easter, 1853, and after a very few weeks of public indifference, fairly took by storm that almost unprecedented position he has since occupied. Mr. Robson's reneated successes at the Olympic, are of too recent occurrence, and are too strongly impressed on the public memory, to need receptifulation.

Mr. Robson's style of acting is peculiar; but, in our opinion, only peculiar from its rare excellence. Handsomely as he has been dealt with by the public press, we think a little injustice has been done to his general talents by a too exclusive dwelling on a single branch of them. Its eutomary to speak of Robson as of a singer, with but one good note in his voice. It is implied that he is only great in parts where the object is violent transition from the most grotesque drollery to bursts of intense human passion. He certainly is great in such characters, by which he has created a school of acting

in Mr. Danvers's little farce of "A Conjugal Lesson," are quite sufficient to prove that his talents are not merely confined to the exhibition of mock tragedy.

That "merely" may be thought to imply a disparagement we are far from intending. We look upon Mr. Robson's burlesque performances as humorous results of the highest order. But as such productions can only be exceptional to the ordinary rule of the drama, we should be sorry to see a reputation forced upon so excellent an actor that would confine him to so narrow a sphere.

Mr. Robson's personnel is too well known to need lengthy description. He is a little dapper gentleman, very much under the middle height, with a wide-awake, happy-looking face, a brilliant eye, and a brisk, lively manner. He is well-bred and intelligent, but his conversation presents nothing remarkable. This should create no surprise, as having devoted the best part of his life to perfecting himself in a most difficult art—he could perhaps talk learnedly on no topic, but the objectionable one of "shop," which his native modesty shrinks from. We use the term "modesty advisedly. Mr. Robson is one of the most unassuming men in his vanity-feeding profession, as a short anecdote may illustrate.

At the recent reading of a piece, which has since proved to be one of the greatest successes of Mr. Robson's career and Mr. Wigan's management, the author (from whom we received the nneedote), was fairly disconcerted by the extravagant delight testified by the little gentleman at the part evidently destined for him. Disconcerted is not the word—our author was fairly alarmed. He had had some experience in such matters, and had occasionally found that excessive rapture, in the case of very great favourites, was only a formal preliminary to refusing a part altogether.

He looked so blank at the conclusion of his reading, that the manager rallied him on his appearance, asking him its cause.

"Well, really, I don't know;" said our friend, nervously. "Do you think they like it?"

"Can't you see they are d

"Take IF Can't you see they are delighted; I never knew a reading go off better."

"Yes, all the others, I daresay; but our little friend there. You know it's the first time I ever wrote a part for him. Wasn't his delight rather too much of a good thing to be genuine? Is it not going to be a case of Miss Blank, or Mr. Three Stars?"

"My dear Sir," was the manager's reply, "I see you want to be enlightened. If you never saw the phenomenon before, you now behold, in that little man, a specimen of a perfectly unaffected actor. He almost pazzled me at first by his openness and candour; but I soon found them to be genuine, and I can give it you as my sincere opinion, that if there exists a man perfectly incapable of affectation, it is Mr. Robson."

This was very high praise from a manager (no bad judge of character, to argue from his public representations of it); and the author found it fully justified by his after experience of the actor. It may not be irrevelent to add, that the most perfect good understanding exists between Mr. Wigan and his valuable servant; and that their present connection, which has been productive of such charming results to the public, is not likely to be broken.

The pertrait which has given the occasion for these remarks, is drawn by Mr. Bennett from a life-like photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins, of Regent Street. It represents Mr. Robson in the character of Medea in Mr. Robert Brough's burlesque of that name, now in the cource of performance at the Olympic Theatre. Mr. Robson's manner of performing the part, and its almost unprecedented success, are patent to the world. Of the piece itself, it would be out of place to speak—perhaps the more especialty as the author is known to be a frequent contributor to this journal. We may briefly state that it affords the actor greater opportunities for displaying the peculiar powers by which he is most recognised, than anything previously written for him. Madame Ristori has been three times to see it. We have the writer's authority for stating that

 Λ Subscription has been opened to pay the damages and expenses of the action for libel lately sustained by the "Scotsman" newspaper.

EXECUTION AT DORCHESTER.

On Saturday morning the woman, Elizabeth Martha Brow

LAW AND CRIME

LAW AND CRIME.

A MARRIED woman, named Sarah Smmonds, accomponied by her sister, we re expostulating in the street with her husband, who was out for the night, and catreating him to return home with the r. Finding her efforts unavailing, she walked on, till a policeman suddenly ordered her and her companion off his beat. The sister attempted to speak; but the wife, more oractical, said, "Don't talk to him—take his number." "Do you thous Fillet you grist take my number?" "Scalained the official; and instantly took the married woman into custody. In the morning he charged her with according a gentleman in the street; and when the sister gave evidence of the facts, denied that she was nosent, or that the conversation she related, as above, took place at all. The Magistrate, Mr. Hall, "supposed that the policeman was irretated because the women threatened to take his number;" and thereupon reprinneded him for his conduct in taking Mrs. Simmonds to the station-house, but did not alkule to the possibility of gross perjury on the part of the officer, which, if he had really been threatened with having his number taken, he must have committed in departing it. The prisoner might have been ordered to chauge places with the policeman, and if her account contirmed her sisters, and inquiry as to the husband corroborated the evidence of both, that policeman ought to have been conditied for trial. But there is something more than meets the eye in this case. It is a notorious fact, that the unfortunates who are compelled to wander through the streets after nightfall, trequently pay a species of black and it to the policeman for immunity. Occasionally, as prison natrons can tell, are poor wretches incarcerated upon sham charges based upon the single oath of a policeman, whose activity has been excited by the nonpayment of this tribute. In the case just stated, the policeman sees two strangers of whose ch racter he forms an erroneous impression, and whom he orders "off his beat." What beat in the Bow Street district can that be

defoudant applied for a cross summons, returnable instanter, for a busine cuago, against the cabman, who had, it appears, called after his fare to rise him that two shillings were not enough. This was considered as se, and the driver was therefore fined two shillings, to the marvel of

A London attorney brought two actions for a female client against the A London attorney brought two actions for a female client against the Earl of Zetland, and received three hundred pounds in satisfaction of his client's claim and costs. At Guildford Assizes, a cause was tried between the attorney and his client, upon a promissory no'e for £50, which the attorney alleged had been lent to her, in consideration of her condition, after he had appropriated the whole of the £300 for his costs. He produced witnesses to this effect, while the defendant swore that the money advanced was her allotted share of the amount recovered, and that she had signed the note believing it to be a receipt for the amount. The jury believed her, and gave a verdict in her favour, and the Judge ordered the rote to be impounded. Incidents like these, bubbling up as it were from the ocean of London life, give a fearful inkling of the monstrous hody of dishonesty lying below its surface, and of which people whose experience is derived principally from newspapers, cannot possibly form any adequate conception.

is derived principally from newspapers, cannot possibly form any aucquate conception.

By-the bye, the words "Guildford Assizes" read tamely enough as the heading to a report of a trial; but has the reader the slightest idea of their terrible, and to many ruinous, import? He thinks, no doubt, that they simply mean a special session in the town of Guildford to decide causes which have arisen in the vicinity. They mean just no such thing. When an attorney for a plaintiff is too late with his proceedings (on account of the approach of the long vacation) to try his action in London, if transitory—i.e., not pertaining to land, or when the action, if tocal, namely, relating to the title to property other than personal, arises in the county of Surrey, as it may in Kennington Lane or Tooley Street, he

venue, or county in which the trial is to be ex, and thereby necessitates a trial at the as-honce in two years are held at Guildtord. If

the part of the attorn ng expenses, loss of time, and the locality, must be borne by in the Borough, of a Judge to a otherwise would go to this is and the public thousands of hundreds of the population to be designed as a constant, and that that of waiting.

pation but that of waiting.

Dove, the Leeds poisoner, afford a on of our extraordinary method of mned felons. The man himself, ital stupid life, is astonished at the ones of which he suddenly becomes axing culminated his career by a is sentenced to the punishment of topic people, pious people, curious prison, allay the inquietude of his, pamper him with comfortable ang upon the miserable cant which, a pours forth under the insuiration ers forth under the inspiration the cell. For these the wites letters, for hymns, to the effect that he the chief of declares, after the manner of a martyr, feeling of resembnent against the judge the jury who found him guilty, or the gave evidence against him. He is element to mansions in the sky" he inforward for the mark of his high calling, all desires to be prayed for "that he may well doing, so that in due time he may well doing, so that in due time he may mot." He "does happy" according to roula. Let religious folk ponder but a and consider whether this be the fitting to superinduce on a villain who has mote a muddled state to poison an unitary pursuance of a conception indulged in liberation for a long antecedent period, and language of a truly repentant and er? Let us trust that for all offences of those and pardon may yet remain; but to the effect that he the chief

u. middle height, fair complexion, good-locking, and a good figure, o dress, black cape of the same

Daniel Haley and John Gorman and, at Marylebone, charged with with another not in custedy, in Mr. James, a tobacconist, as to the effect that on Saturday proscentor was in the act of petting the control of the contro

SCANDALOUS OUTRAGE.—Joseph aged nineteen, of Romford, was bro charged with furious driving, and inju-Mary Ann Launchley, who is in the l

ed advice. Last week, she was being held, bona fide, she was induced to ish-covers and other expensive 0. She paid a deposit of £10, the purchases were to be left, text day the articles came, with amount to £100, and this was 0 where the article was knocked on. She was satisfied of the to the prices, because she had

replied she had two thousand gun spend. Mr. Bingham would then punish the parties who had attem solicitor would point out the way.

A GALLANT WOMAN.—William Casar and John Robins were indicted at the Middlesex Sessions, on Saturday, for stealing a gold watch, of the value of £10, the property of Susannah Bruce, from her person.

The prosecutify, an elderly widow body, residing at 77, Gower Street, deposed—On the 10th of July, a little before

THE HON, FRANCIS VILLIERS AND HIS BILL TRANSACTIONS.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK

LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS. — WILLIAM ROSE, Sydenham, ship smith— DEFIL WALTER DAY LOCKWOOD, Crown Court, Threadneedle treet, stockbroker—David Thomas, Flymouth and Devonport,

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